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VOL. LXXXVII.---NO. 49. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1872. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

Gen. Sherman at Pompeii.

Germany Preparing for Hostilities—The Gathering of Fallen Sovereigns at Antwerp—Disturbances Imminent—Increasing Government Powers Over the French Press—The Mexican Revolution—Threats to Sink an American Steamer—Flood in Scotland.

ITALY.

GEN. SHERMAN AT POMPEII.

FLORENCE, February 25.—Gen. Sherman, Admiral Alden, Lieut. Grant and a party of American residents and visitors went to Pompeii yesterday, and had a picnic among the ruins. Special excavations were made to give the visitors an opportunity of witnessing the process of making discoveries. The party returned to Naples at a late hour, much pleased with the excursion.

EARTHQUAKES.

Five distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Leghorn on Saturday night, which caused much alarm, but no damage was done.

GREAT BRITAIN.

KNIGHTED.

LONDON, February 24.—The Queen knighted Lord Mayor Gibbone.

DEATH OF A BISHOP.

The Bishop of Jamaica died at Torquay yesterday.

RECEPTION.

The Queen to-day received the corporation of London at Windsor.

FLOOD IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, February 25.—Dispatches from Dundee give accounts of a wide-spread, devastating flood in the valley of the Tay. The waters of the Firth and the river Tay overflowed their banks last night and poured into the plains on both sides, sweeping everything before them. Dundee is at the mouth of the Frith, a point above Perth, on the south side of the river Tay, and the head of navigation. The level country around the latter city is covered with water, and portions of Dundee are rendered uninhabitable. The railroad between the two cities is washed away in many places, and much of the road bed must be rebuilt. In Dundee the damage to property is immense. The lower stories of several large warehouses, filled with jute and flax, are flooded, and thousands of bales of flax are destroyed. No estimate can be formed of the losses in the country along the river banks.

FRANCE.

MARINE DISASTER.

LONDON, February 24.—A vessel named Marie Francois capsized in the harbor at Brest yesterday, and twenty-two passengers were drowned.

POWERS OVER THE PRESS.

PARIS, February 24.—In the National Assembly to-day a committee was elected to examine the bill increasing the powers of the Government over the press. The bill, which has been made a Cabinet question, is opposed by about three hundred and eighty members of the Assembly and favored by about two hundred and eighty-five. It has been the subject of passionate debate in different bureaux of the Government to-day. Gambetta has defended the bill. Jules Simon favors the measure, and has announced his intention of resigning if the bill is rejected. M. De Larcy, Minister of Public Works, opposes the projected law, and will vote against the Government.

AMBASSADOR TO ROME.

It is expected that a French Ambassador to Rome will shortly be appointed.

BELGIUM.

THE FALLEN SOVEREIGNS.

ANTWERP, February 24.—The Count De Chambord has left the city.

The arrival of the ex-King of Hanover and other leading Ultra-montanists is denied.

The Legitimists demonstrated last night and the gens d'armes were called upon to restore order.

ANTWERP, February 24.—There is no diminution in the number of persons who have gathered here. The streets were filled this morning and great excitement prevails. Orders have been issued forbidding persons grouping at any point in the city. Disturbances are imminent.

The Mayor of this city issued a proclamation to-day calling on the citizens to have respect for the Count De Chambord, announcing that ample measures have been taken to suppress any disorder which may occur. Strangers in the city and the populace continued their hostile demonstrations towards each other to-night, but there was no outbreak. A heavy rain finally dispersed the crowds.

ANTWERP, February 25.—The Count De Chambord has not quit the city, as reported. He has received deputations from several French towns, and others are coming.

A meeting of citizens was held last night, at which resolutions were adopted protesting in forcible terms against the sojourn of the Count De Chambord. The crowds in the streets last night were noisy and tumultuous. The gens d'armes, who were patrolling the city, charged and dispersed several gatherings. The city is quiet to-day. Demonstrations were anticipated, but none have been made. The police force on duty has been doubled.

ANTWERP, February 25—*Evening.*—Count De Chambord urgently requests his friends to refrain from visiting Antwerp. The city is quiet to-night. There has been no disorder to-day.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION.

NEW ORLEANS, February 24.—A dispatch from Matamoras of the 23d says that the city of San Luis Potosi has been the objective point with the revolutionists for some time past. All their available forces are concentrated there, leaving only sufficient in the cities north of Segra Madra to garrison them. Guerra Martinez and Trevino's troops, amounting to 10,000, are besieging San Luis Potosi, which is defended by Gen. Rocho, the best officer adhering to the Government, who thus far is unable to free himself from the besiegers. Rumors of his surrender prevail to-day, but nothing reliable is known. Should Rocha capitulate, Northern Mexico will be lost to Juarez.

NEW YORK, February 25.—A special from Matamoras, February 23, says Gomez Portugal, the revolutionary Governor of Agua Celientas, occupied the city of that name on the 19th instant.

Telegrams from before San Luis Potosi say that Gen. Trevan's army is increasing rapidly. The State of Chihuahua is sending troops to the revolutionists.

CATTLE STEALING

A special from Brownsville, Texas, of the 23d, reports that cattle stealing on the Rio Grande has vigorously recommenced. Great indignation prevails among stock raisers.

DIFFICULTY IMMINENT.

The Collector of Customs at Matamoras, who is also special civil representative of the Juarist Government, announces his intention of sinking an American river steamer, which is now in possession of Camargo, which is now in possession of the revolutionists. An international difficulty is likely to arise out of this question. The commander at Matamoras would oppose this, but Gen. Cortina, who is irresponsible, and who hates the American, would readily assent to the suggestion of the Collector. General Barney, the American Collector here, refuses to give clearance papers until he receives instructions from Washington. If the vessel eventually clears, a difficulty is certain. Many merchants here from the interior are anxious to send their bonded goods into Mexico, and are urging a clearance of the vessel to Camargo as the only practical way.

DIAZ'S DEATH CONFIRMED.

MATAMORAS, February 23.—A courier extraordinary arrived to-night from San Luis Potosi, with letters to the 16th inst., confirming the previously reported death of General Porfiero Diaz on the mountains of Carretano on the 12th inst., from dysentery. Diaz's followers have proclaimed for Lerado Tejado or Guseman for President.

NEW TARIFF.

The Juarez Government is said to have published a new tariff, which abolishes the "seona libra" on the frontier.

SAN LUIS POTOSI.

General Cornelia has four thousand Government troops inside of San Luis Potosi, while General Rocha has fifty-five hundred, with twenty-four pieces of artillery, outside, supporting Cornelia. General Guerra, with 11,000 revolutionists, confronts Generals Cornelia and Rocha. Severe fighting has occurred, without a decisive result, both parties maintaining their ground.

GERMANY.

PREPARING FOR HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, February 24.—The Germans are arming two corps, which are ordered to be in readiness to move. The cause for these preparations is the great activity of political parties at Versailles, and the possibility of a change in the Government of France. Germany reserves the right to decide as to any new Government there. Should she deem such Government as unlikely either by inclination or incapacity to execute the treaty of peace, there will be another invasion.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

LEIPSIC, February 24.—The police authorities have proclaimed against the Internationals.

INDIA.

REBELLION SUBDUED.

BOMBAY, February 24.—A dispatch from Gen. Bourchier, commanding the expedition against the Looshais, dated the 20th inst., announces that the tribes have surrendered unconditionally, and the country has been subdued. The Lahoorahs delivered up their arms, gave hostages and agree to pay fines.

SPAIN.

RADICAL COALITION.

MADRID, February 25.—The Central Committee of the Radical party is seeking to effect a coalition against the new ministry.

KANSAS.

Religious Excitement.

LAWRENCE, February 24.—Rev. E. P. Hammond has been holding meetings in this city for a week past. An immense crowd has been in attendance day and night. The church holds nearly two thousand people, which has been constantly thronged. On Wednesday, during service, at least five hundred persons rose and asked for the prayers of the congregation. Yesterday a prayer-meeting, at which a large number were present, was held in a liquor saloon. At least a thousand people are either converted or deeply interested.

BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

TOPEKA, February 24.—The bribery investigation committee reported to the House to-day. The report is long, and is signed by every member of the committee. It says, regarding the Senatorial election in 1867, they find that much money was used by Pomeroy, Carney and Perry Fuller, but they had not time to make a thorough investigation. Regarding the election last winter, the committee report a mass of evidence, showing bribery and corruption on the part of both Senator Caldwell and Ex Congressman Clarke. Proof is positive that Caldwell stated that his election cost him over $60,000, and that he paid of this over ten per cent. to Ex-Governor Carney, and that he several times offered to refund to Clarke all his expenses if he (Clarke) would withdraw from the contest. The report also says that Alexander Caldwell used bribery and other corrupt and criminal practices to secure his election to the United States Senate. There was an organized effort from the commencement to keep important witnesses out of the way, and it is impossible to procure their evidence. Fifty thousand copies of the report and evidence were ordered to be printed, and a copy was ordered to be sent to each Kansas Senator and to the Vice President, the latter to be laid before the United States Senate for its information.

ST. LOUIS, February 24.—The *Democrat's* Topeka special, referring to the report of the Bribery Investigation Committee, made to the House, says some curious facts came to light. It seems Senator Pomeroy and Sidney Clark gave M. W. Reynolds, at that time editor of the Lawrence *Journal*, their note for one thousand dollars in March, 1866, the consideration of which was that the *Journal* should support Pomeroy for re election to the Senate and Clarke to Congress. Reynolds went back on them, and they refused to pay the note. Suit was brought, and Pomeroy and Clarke put in as a defense the fact that the note was given for an improper purpose, and judgment was given for the defense. Reynolds had the papers all made out to carry the matter to the Supreme Court at the next term. Just before the meeting of the Court, Reynolds received the appointment of Receiver of the Land Office in South Kansas, and immediately dismissed the appeal. He is now editor of a weekly paper, which is supporting Pomeroy's re election for a third term. It also comes out that the President of the Kansas Pacific Railroad promised Caldwell thirty thousand dollars to help him to be elected to the Senate, and after the election refused to take any more than he had already paid, which was $10,000. Tom Anderson, agent of the Kansas Pacific road at this place, and through whom the $10,000 was paid, and who also paid out large sums besides, as the testimony shows, has not been before the committee with Len Smith, the business partner of Caldwell," and John Fletcher, and another person who it was proved had put money. We use the words of the report, they were fugitives from the States." The report will cause commotion in the State, and show that money has been spent like water in elections for years.

LAWRENCE, February 24.—The report of the committee of the Legislature today on the Caldwell bribery case is received here with some surprise. While the evidence is overwhelming against Caldwell, the committee attack Pomeroy, Carney, Clarke, and others, and it is thought have attempted to complicate the real issue for political purposes by assailing outside parties. It is expected here that Caldwell will now ask an investigation in the United States Senate, or that the Senate will order one.

ST. LOUIS, February 25.—The *Republican* has a special from Topeka, Kansas, which says the report of the bribery investigation committee, made in the House yesterday, created a profound sensation. The general impression seems to be that the fate of Senator Pomeroy as a political aspirant is sealed. Six of the seven members of the committee were Republicans, and most of them heretofore friendly to Pomeroy.

The dispatch further says there was a large meeting of Liberal Republicans at Topeka last night, ex Senator Ross presiding. Marcus Parrott came out for the Liberal movement. He reviewed the political history of Kansas and denounced Pomeroy and Caldwell. In regard to the latter, he said he would willingly be impoverished, and have his name and memory considered infamous, if he could but drive him from his seat in the Senate, which he had usurped by fraud, if an investigation was ordered in the United States Senate.

COLORADO.

Attempt to Escape from Jail.

DENVER, COL., February 24—This forenoon, about a quarter past eleven, three prisoners in the county jail, named Griswold, Wright and Hill, all of them in for murder, overpowered Davis, the turnkey, took away his revolver, and shot him in the back part of the head—it is reported not fatally. A brother of Davis, a young man seventeen years of age, was in the office, and went to the rescue, and encountered Griswold in the passage way leading to the cells. They exchanged shots, Griswold being hit on the breast, from which he died in a few minutes. The other was not hurt. Wright, the other prisoner, escaped to a hay-loft in the rear of the jail, where he was stirred up by a negro with a pitchfork and was recaptured. There is strong talk of lynching Wright, who is one of the murderers of Wall, and is considered a very desperate character, and was probably the instigator of this outrage.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

NEW YORK.

The Judiciary Investigation—Judge Barnard's Protest—Struggles of Tammany—Alleged Perjury—Ship Canal—Oil Exchange to be Organized—Demands of Internationals—The Gas Question.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24, 1872.

JUDICIARY INVESTIGATION.

The Judiciary Committee of the Legislature examined witnesses yesterday concerning the appointments of referees by Judge Cardoza. Nothing reliable can be ascertained as to the purport of the testimony, as the sessions were in secret. The committee is composed of six Republicans and three Democrats.

The secrecy in the investigations of the Judiciary Committee into the charges against Judges Barnard and Cardoza are due to the Bar Association, who are unwilling that the proceedings should be made public. Judge Cardoza's case is still being considered. An article appearing in the *World* calling on these Judges to resign is attributed by many lawyers to the pen of J. S. Tilden, a Democratic member of the committee.

SHIP CANAL.

At a meeting of the Produce Exchange to-day, a resolution was adopted opposing the bill now pending in the Legislature of this State to cede into the hands of the United States Government the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls, on the ground that the scheme was an attempt to divert commerce and trade from this city. A resolution declaring that such a canal would be a national benefit, by reducing excessive exaction on grain now passing through the Erie canal, was voted down.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

William Heath, a broker, who was arrested to-day for perjury, appeared before Justice Ledwith, and gave bail in $10,000. Daniel Drew becoming his bondsman. The complainant in the case is Stephen V. White, who charged that Heath perjured himself in his testimony in a suit which was decided in his favor in June, 1871, and which grew out of Reading stock matters. Heath says the allegations are unfounded.

THE STRUGGLES OF TAMMANY.

The Committee of twenty-two, appointed by the Grand Sachem of Tammany Society, to reorganize the Democracy in this city, which meets next Monday, is composed of such prominent and influential citizens as Charles O'Conner, August Belmont, George Law, Oswald Ottendorfer, John J. Cisco, S. L. M. Barlow, and Manton Marble.

SMALL POX.

There were nine cases of small pox yesterday, and twenty-five deaths during the week. Large numbers are being vaccinated daily by the public authorities. Dr. Rooder, Health Officer of Chicago, who is in the city, complains of the lack of quarantine on the vessels from abroad, alleging that emigrants arriving west spread the small-pox there.

INVESTIGATING GRAVEL CONTRACTS.

The Assembly Committee from Albany investigating the sales of gravel to the city by Assemblyman Husted heard several witnesses to-day. Much of the testimony was conflicting, but it was shown that the gravel contracts with the city were somewhat manipulated by lesser ringites having to do therewith.

QUARANTINE INVESTIGATION.

The Quarantine investigation this morning developed only that Assistant Weiner fled the State since he was subpoenaed The testimony this afternoon was confirmatory of the charges of extortion against that department. Various parties connected with shipping testified, as to overcharges made for storage, lighterage, and so on.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

At a meeting of the Irish Societies, held last evening, arrangements were made for the celebration of St. Patrick's day. The procession is to be on a grander scale than any that has heretofore taken place. The Mayor and Common Council are invited to review the procession. Some forty or forty three societies were represented.

VANDERBILT'S SLAUGHTERING TRAP.

At a meeting of the East Siders last night it was decided to petition the Legislature to compel Vanderbilt to sink his track running through the upper portion of the city, and save the loss of lives constantly occurring there.

MORE RING FRAUDS.

It is reported that the Police Superintendent is implicated in ring frauds, and that the Committee of Seventy will soon investigate his case.

CARL SCHURZ ENDORSED BY THE DEMOCRACY.

The German Democratic General Committee last night passed resolutions endorsing Carl Schurz.

CITY ADVERTISING.

At a meeting of the newspaper proprietors, yesterday, a vote was passed to have a mandamus issued to compel the city to pay for advertising.

MONUMENT TO GEN. THOMAS.

Prominent ex-army officers of this city propose to initiate measures to erect a monument to the late General George H. Thomas.

CITY CHARTER.

At a meeting of the German Central Reform Committee last night they endorsed the Charter Committee of Seventy.

INVESTIGATION ABANDONED.

The Legislative Committee have abandoned the investigation of the charges against the Emigrant Commissioners.

NOT TO BE FOUND.

The order of arrest against Ingersoll was returned to-day to the Attorney General, as Ingersoll cannot be found.

HALL'S PROSECUTION.

It is stated that Attorney General Barlow has withdrawn from the prosecution of the case of Mayor Hall.

RETURN OF A TAMMANYITE.

J. McB. Davidson, a Tammany man, who has been absent in Savannah, has returned to this city.

OIL EXCHANGE.

A number of dealers in oil, grease, &c., met to-day and decided to organize an Oil Exchange.

SUPPRESSION OF OBSCENE LITERATURE.

A society is projected in this city for the suppression of obscene literature.

ARRIVED.

The Trimacria, from Glasgow, has arrived.

NEW YORK, February 25, 1872.

CATHOLIC CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The *Herald* says the Pope, on the 22d, elevated Father Berney, of New York, to be Coadjutor Bishop of Albany; Father Hendricken of Waterbury, Conn., to be Bishop of Providence, R. I.; the diocese of Rhode Island and Connecticut to be divided; Bishop McFarland to reside at Hartford, and Rev. E. P. Wadhams, Vicar General of the Diocese of Albany, to be Bishop of Ogdensburg.

RAILROAD REFORMS

At a meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Railroad Association last night, resolutions were adopted in favor of sinking the tracks on Fourth avenue, and of a bill to that effect to be submitted to the Legislature. It was also resolved that if amicable measures fail to obtain the result demanded, the people will, with pick and crowbar, achieve it themselves. Finally a committee was appointed to endeavor to procure an injunction restraining the Harlem company from using streets as at present.

POOR GAS AT A HIGH PRICE.

The Commissioner of Works has notified the gas companies that their charges to the city are deemed unreasonable and must be reduced. A bill will be introduced in the Legislature this week, at the instance of the hotel keepers, for a reduction of the price of gas to $2.25 per thousand feet, and that the illuminating power be equal to sixteen sperm candles.

JUDGE BARNARD'S PROTEST.

Judge Barnard has made a formal protest to the Assembly Judiciary Committee against Samuel J. Tilden serving as one of the investigators of the charges against him, as set forth, on the ground that Tilden is a member of the Bar Association, and as such is one of his prosecutors. He had publicly charged him with malfeasance and other crimes, and sought his election to the Legislature with the avowed purpose of procuring his (Barnard's) impeachment.

RETRENCHING.

The Brooklyn Reform Committee report that the offices of Registrar of Arrears and assistant, for which $5,500 annual salaries are paid, are unnecessary. It is insinuated that over one million dollars have been borrowed on certificates of indebtedness under the law passed last year, and that the power of issuing such certificates was secured in order to show a reduction of the rate of local taxation when no reduction had been effected.

DEMANDS OF INTERNATIONALS.

Three representatives of the Internationals appeared before the Aldermanic Committee on Public Works yesterday, and made a demand for free halls, lighted with free gas, for popular discussions, as well as better and cheaper means of travel for the public. The committee expressed sympathy with the idea, and will endeavor to advance it.

SAILORS' RETREAT.

The legislative investigation into alleged abuses in the management of the Sailors' Retreat, at Staten Island, begins to morrow.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

The Brooklyn police are ordered to enforce the law against the sale of liquors on Sunday.

VIRGINIA.

Payment of Taxes.

RICHMOND, February 24.—Both Houses of the General Assembly passed a bill prohibiting collectors and treasurers from receiving coupons issued under the funding act passed March 31, 1871, in payment of taxes. The bill provides that nothing but gold or silver coin, or United States Treasury notes, and notes of National banks, shall be taken for any debts due the State. It is almost certain that the Governor will veto the bill. It is equally certain that the Legislature will pass it over the veto.

REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

The caucus of the Conservative members of the Legislature has agreed upon a plan for the apportionment for representation in Congress, which will give seven Conservatives and two Republican members.

SURRENDER OF RECORDS DEMANDED.

A communication was to-day received from the Governor and Legislature of West Virginia, requesting the Virginia Executive and General Assembly to surrender all books, papers and records pertaining exclusively to that State.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

The feeling among the majority of the Legislature is against calling a convention to amend the Constitution.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—It is untrue that Collector Casey, of New Orleans, has been removed.

—William Cullen Bryant sailed from Havana for Vera Cruz on Saturday.

—H. L. Myers and James Watson have been arrested at Harrisburg for altering checks.

—Mr. Watson and Miss Edmunds, the English murderers, have been pardoned by the Queen.

—Dispatches from the Japanese Embassy say they will probably reach Chicago this evening.

—A conspiracy to burn the Presbyterian church in Millers Place, R. I., was discovered and frustrated.

—Disraeli will deliver two public addresses in Manchester, England, during the Easter holidays.

—The King of Italy has conferred the decoration of the order of Saveri on Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

—At Washington, D. C., there were nine cases of small-pox during the past week, six of which were sent to the hospital.

—The Board of Education of Newark, New Jersey, has thrown open the public schools to colored children on the same footing as whites.

—Rev. Arthur Brooks, of Williamsport, Pa., has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. James Church, Chicago, recently vacated by Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson.

—In Brooklyn on Friday, a portion of a still attached to a wall about an oil works exploded, and was hurled through the roof of the office, causing a tremendous smash up.

—The stockholders of the Louisville Daily Ledger Company held a meeting and determined to suspend the publication of the paper. It will be succeeded by an afternoon paper.

—Governor Brown, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature on the 12th of March, to apportion the State into Congressional districts, and for other important purposes.

—Bernhard Behler, employed in Miller's brewery, in Salem, Illinois, fell into a boiler filled with boiling water last Friday, and was killed in a few moments. So badly was he scalded that the flesh came off down to the bone.

—A young man named Lightfoot was instantly killed on Saturday morning in the Phœnix Foundry, at Elgin, Ill., by the bursting of an emery wheel, at which he was at work. His head was nearly severed from his body.

—Justice Sprague, of the California Supreme Court, died last Saturday morning, after a long illness. The bench now comprises two Democrats and two Republicans. The Governor will appoint for the unexpired term a Republican.

—The Utah Admission Convention adopted an article in the ordinance on the right of suffrage of all citizens in the United States, male and female, who are legal residents of the country. Discussion on the manner of casting votes at the ballot-box is still pending.

—The officials of the Louisville Short Line Railroad express suspicions that some person hostile to the road or to some person connected with it tampered and weakened the bridge which gave way near Beston station. Dispassionate judges do not share this suspicion.

—The covered bridge on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, near Cambridge, Indiana, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. The bridge was about three hundred feet long. There will be no detention of trains, as they will take the White Water Valley route.

—The cut tobacco manufacturers of St. Louis have adopted resolutions endorsing the action of the Committee on Ways and Means in recommending the sixteen cents tax on smoking and twenty-four on chewing tobacco, and protest against any advance on smoking tobacco.

—A Chicago special says that Wood, manager of the Globe Theatre, brought suit against Derivo, manager of the Wachtel Opera Troupe, for ten thousand dollars, alleging a breach of contract. Derivo claims that Wachtel's larynx this was a visitation of God, and that Wood must stand the loss.

—J. H. Hackett, confidential clerk to H. C. and D. M. Lawrence's dry goods establishment, was arrested last Friday night on a charge of embezzling some $75,000 worth of Government bonds, and a large amount of laces, silks, &c., a considerable portion of which was recovered from a woman to whom he had made presents.

—Charles L. Wilson, editor of the Chicago *Journal*, has received from New York an elegant silver coffee urn, it being presented to him by the buffalo hunting party, composed of General Sheridan, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., L. W. Jerome, General Stager, Buffalo Bill and others, for the reason that he brought down the first elk.

—A Washington dispatch says there will be a delay of several days in dispatching our answer to Lord Granville's note. The result of the interview had by Thornton, the English Minister, with Secretary Fish, on Friday, was sent the same night by steamer, so that it might reach England earlier than the American answer, and thus anticipate the tone of Fish's dispatch.

—The West Virginia Constitutional Convention on Friday decided to retain the clause which disqualifies attorneys and salaried officers of railroads as members of the Legislature, but struck out the disqualification of preachers. An oath is required that they will not accept a consideration for their votes. Charleston is made the seat of government until changed by law.

THE CAPITAL.

The North Carolina Senatorship.

Private Land Claims—Nebraska Delegation—Weather Probabilities—A Subject for a Lunatic Asylum—Situations Wanted in Japan.

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1872.

LAND CLAIMS.

The Committee on Private Land Claims to-day heard arguments in behalf of the claim of Gen. John A. Sutton to California lands; also an argument in the McGarrahan case.

CONVALESCING.

Garrett Davis is so much better that his physician believes he will be able to return to his home in Kentucky next week.

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1872.

NEBRASKA DELEGATION.

Hon. John J. Redick, Augustus Kountz, A. D. Ballson and Gen. C. H. Frederic, have arrived from Omaha, in the interest of Nebraska, and to oppose the transfer of the eastern terminus of the Pacific Railroad to Council Bluffs.

SITUATIONS WANTED IN JAPAN.

Numerous applications continue to be made to Mr. Mori, Japanese Charge d'Affairs, by ladies who want situations in Japan as clerks, teachers and assistants in the internal revenue office to be there established.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The area of high barometer over the upper lakes will probably move east and south eastward, extending, with clear weather, on Monday throughout the Atlantic States; a rising temperature with increasing southerly winds prevail on Monday on the upper lakes to the gulf; an area of low barometer, with attending winds circulating around it, pass eastward over Missouri, and threatening weather, possibly with snow, prevail northward to Minnesota; southerly winds with partially cloudy weather prevail on Monday from Texas to Alabama. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will to-morrow submit a report regarding the claims of Gen. Abbott to be Senator from North Carolina. The majority are against and the minority in favor of his admission. Senator Carpenter, who, with Senator Rice, signed the minority report, will take the necessary action to have the case brought up in discussion on Thursday of this week. Senator Thurman, it is understood, will lead in support of the majority report, and the debate will probably last for several days.

A SUBJECT FOR A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Among the papers recently sought to be filed with the American and British Claims Commission, is a memorial from Mrs. Jane P. Thurston, who claims to have made a legal purchase of the United States of America at a public auction at the capital of the State of Maine, January 5, 1870, when and where, by virtue of her right, she sold and purchased the State of Maine. Accompanying the memorial is a pamphlet entitled, "A new art or principle in law for settling national questions without war, discovered and disclosed by Mrs. Jane P. Thurston, Proprietor of the United States; to wit, forfeiture for breach of covenant or treaty to the party injured."

PETROLEUM PARAGRAPHS.

PARKERS.

A WELL owned by Frank Andrews, Mc Cullough and others, on the Ritz farm, near the large Hulings well, commenced pumping last week, and has thus far averaged a daily production of about 25 barrels per day.

A WELL owned by Lehman, Reamer and others, on land owned by John Kelley, adjoining the Reed well, south side of Bear Creek, has been pumping for some weeks, averaging a production of six or seven barrels per day.

THE well on the Philip Foust farm, south of Petersburg, has been pumping for some days, yielding a small quantity of oil. This well was drilled wet, and it is thought that a few days pumping will bring it down to an average well.

THE Tidiout *Commercial* states that the Turner, Dunn & Culver well on the river is showing up splendidly. Other parties, we understand, are making preparations for drilling in that vicinity. There will be unusual activity in that quarter in a short time.

A WELL owned by McMillin, Lincoln and others, located on the south side of Bear Creek, between the bridge and the mouth of said stream, formerly part of the Gibson farm, on Monday was completed last week, and has averaged since that day a production of eight barrels per day.

Spring Bonnets.

[From Demorest's Monthly.]

The new spring styles in straw revive the "cottage" shape even more decidedly than the bonnets of last year. Straw seems to be the only wear for the coming season, and a great effort has been made to give variety not only to the shapes and styles, but to the manufacture of the straw itself.

In addition to the "split," the Dunstable, the Coburg, the Milesian, the Leghorn, the Tuscan, the Neapolitan, and the chip, with their numerous imitations, there are some very pretty mixtures, and a few decided novelties in the way of fancy and embroidered straw which will probably prove very popular and attractive.

It is difficult to say at this early period which shape will be likely to take the lead among the rest, but we think the cottage bonnet, and a new and very attractive hat, the "Dolly Varden," will be sure to win favor.

A great many dotted black lace bonnets of plain colored tulle, or crape have been for the *demi season*, and simply trimmed with a *ruche* of black thread lace and a rose in its leaves, or an ostrich tip, the shade of the crape or tulle. Cameo tints and fine shades of gray are used in preference to gray colors, but in these cases a brighter color is combined in the trimming.

For example, black lace over ash gray crape or tulle, is trimmed with a ruche of black lace and a spray of what is called Chicago roses, that is, crimson or scarlet roses, toned down into ash gray, and having gray leaves.

Charming bonnets are made with soft crowns of crape, inclosing in a standing puffing of soft satin finished gross grain, and trimmed with loops and ends of fringed out gros grain ribbon.

Straw trimmings are imported in great variety and are used upon bonnets of black lace and crape as well as straw. Indeed they comprise some of the most fashionable ornaments of the season.

A Ferryman Murdered and the Murderer Killed.

[From the Sparta (Tenn.) Tribune, Feb. 14.]

A little before daybreak yesterday, a man named Keefe or Keath, who had been in the employ of John Crowder, of this county, for several months, reached the ferry at Sligo, DeKalb county, and demanded to be put across, together with three horses in his possession. Douglas Davis, owner of the ferry, suspecting that all was not right, arrested the man and searched him, taking from his person a large navy revolver. While in custody the horse thief drew another which he had secreted upon his person and shot Mr. Davis, the ball entering the abdomen and coming out of the back. Keefe then ran, going in the direction of Falling Water. He was pursued by a party of neighbors, and, on being overtaken, was riddled with buckshot and killed almost instantly. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that one of the horses had been stolen from John Crowder, one from P. A. Hennessee, and one from John Cone. The thief and would-be murderer who thus met the just retribution of an avenging community, hailed from Illinois. He was an unmarried man.

MOST of the Canadian papers ridicule the secret treaty story. The Montreal *Witness* says: "If such a document did exist it would not be worth the paper it was written upon. Treaties are only made between independent rulers, not only between the Sovereign and her servants, such as the Governor-General. Agreements as to policy there may be between the Dominion and Home Governments, but neither the British Ministry nor the Canadian Privy Council have the power to enter into treaties."

THE STATE.

ARMSTONG COUNTY.

KITTANNING has a new hotel, the Gault House.

VERY numerous are the buildings that are going up in Kittanning.

G. S. CROSBY has been appointed Notary public for Parker's Landing.

THE Hon. Frederick Douglass is to lecture in Kittanning on March 7th.

GREENE COUNTY.

NASBY lectured at Waynesburg last week.

VALENTINE'S DAY was extensively observed in Waynesburg.

THE Downey Hotel, is the soothing name of a new public house at Waynesburg.

THE Waynesburg *Republican* says: For more than six months past there has only been one prisoner in our county jail, and he is such a nice man that the Sheriff keeps him in his parlor. What county can beat this? Let Washington county ancer at and make fun of our bad roads, blackberry bushes, &c., but when it comes to comparing criminal records, there's where we have them.

BEAVER COUNTY.

SEVERAL FINE new buildings are projected for the coming season in New Brighton.

THE young girl who was so badly burned some three weeks ago at the residence of Mr. Chas. Hurlburt, of Beaver died on Saturday evening last.

NEW BRIGHTON has been greatly improved by the erection and completion of a fine new block of buildings, containing several large stores and offices, and a public hall capable of comfortably seating six hundred people.

THE act extending to Beaver county, the Erie county act pertaining to exclusion of the jurisdiction of Justice of the Peace, and the act making Glasgow borough a separate election district, have passed both houses and have gone to the Governor for his signature.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

FAIRCHANCE Iron Company are shipping at the rate of three cars of metal per day—ten tons to the car.

A REWARD of $100 is offered by Superintendent E. K. Hyndman, of the Connelsville Railroad, for the apprehension of the party who misplaced the switch at Saltsburg, on Friday night last.

MRS. E L. MOORHOUSE, who has been in extremely bad health for two years past, was found dead in her bed on Monday morning, in Bridgeport. She was a very estimable lady, aged about 40 year. Deceased leaves a husband and seven or eight children.

THE Uniontown *Standard* says: Last Friday evening a railroad brakeman on the main line of the P. & C. R. R. was brought to Uniontown in a caboose car, afflicted with small-pox. Mr. Stacy, who happened to be at the depot when the train arrived, and learning that it was the intention to take the man to the poor house, very promptly, and we think rightly, told the parties in charge that he would not receive the man. He was consequently taken back to Connellsville. The car was run on to a siding, about half a mile above the town, and a man was procured to take care of him during his affliction. A store was put up in the car, and he is well taken care of.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

A MEETING of the citizens of Washington has been called by Burgess Hazlett to consider ways and means of increasing the advantages of the Washington and Jefferson College.

LEMOYNE FITZWILLIAMS, of Amwell township, last week hauled to Pittsburgh a load of loose hay that weighed the enormous amount of four thousand two hundred and fifty-five pounds, for which he received twenty-five dollars per ton.

A grand rat hunt was held in Amwell township, on St. Valentine's day, by a party of gentleman from there and an equal number from Franklin township, the losing party to pay for the dinner. Six thousand two hundred rats were killed.

A CORPS of engineers sent out by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is now making a survey of the eastern end of the Monongahela river, with a view to a railroad to Connellsville. There is no doubt that in a very few months Washington will have a connection East by railroad.

THE *Review and Examiner* says: A few days ago Edward Thomas, of Chartiers township, sold eight clips of wool (about 8 000 pounds) for 7c per pound. John Roney, of Buffalo, has also sold several clips at about the same price. This is considerably higher than the price paid earlier in the season.

INDIANA.

A PUBLIC library and reading room have been started in Marion.

FRED. DOUGLASS is to lecture in the Court House, March 8th.

A COMPANY has been formed to build a hub and spoke factory in Saltsburg.

THE Congregationalists are about to build a church in Indiana during the coming season.

A LAD by the name of Walter Bracken, a grand son of John Barkly, Esq., of near Lewisville, Indiana county, was accidentally shot on last Friday. The lad was on his way home from school. Another lad by the name of Simpson Marshall and himself had a cartridge pistol, which they were loading, and while doing so the pistol accidentally went off, shooting young Bracken in the breast, making a serious wound.

THE lock at Saltsburg on the old Pennsylvania canal is now being taken away by the Central Railroad Company, a part of which will be used in the erection of a soldiers monument in the Edgewood Cemetery at Saltsburg. A monument since 1829, (the time the water was let in said canal) of the enterprise of our old Keystone, and now set up as a touching respect of our brave soldiers who gave up their lives for their country.

THE blacksmith shop and extensive lumber shed, the property of Mr. Josiah Work, located in Canton township, near Rochester's mill, were entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 12th inst. There was 7,000 feet of lumber in the shed, all of which was saved except 200 feet of clear stuff. The planing mill owned by Mr. Work, which was only a few yards distant from the burnt shed, was saved through the timely exertions of Mr Work and a few friends. The fire is supposed to have originated from the wood upon which the hearth in the blacksmith shop was laid. Total loss about $3,000, no insurance.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

THE *Tribune and Herald* has come out as a defender of General Harry White.

ON the 7th inst. Mr. John Barnett and his wife Mary celebrated their golden wedding by a great re union of children and grandchildren.

MR. HUGH LINDSEY, a very respectable farmer of Hempfield Township, was robbed on the evening of the 19th ultimo. The thief or thieves entered the house while the family were engaged in their evening labors and secured about $200. Twenty dollars in gold, balance currency. Suspicion attached to a boy, A. T. Williams, who had his home at Mr. Lindsey's. It appears that Williams came to town and secured the company of some young chaps; took them out and concealed them in the woods near Lindsey's house, and at the proper time called their assistance, divided the money, and decamped on the Emigrant train. Young Reeger and Yates went as far as Pittsburgh, and returned on Tuesday morning, when they were arrested, and about $30 found on their persons. Williams and the other accomplices have since been arrested in Erie.—*Tribune and Herald.*

THE Greensburg *Tribune and Herald's* editor writing from Harrisburg, says: "

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, FEB. 26, 1872.

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, adopted at Harrisburg Jan 18, 1872, a REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each District is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D., 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held in Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

WM. ELLIOTT, D. F. HOUSTON, EZRA LUKENS, P. M. LYTLE, } Secretaries.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44½f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 110¾.

WE FIND on looking over the new fee bill that the District Attorney is allowed one half of the *fees and percentages* on forfeited recognizances instead of one half of the forfeited recognizances themselves. There is nothing improper in this.

THAT luminous Constitutional Convention of West Virginia has agreed to permit gentlemen of the ministerial cloth to become members of the Legislature, but the telegraph significantly adds that they will be required to take an oath that they will not accept bribes for their votes.

OUR dear little Virgin alley neighbor says:

The nomination of Judge Davis of the Supreme Court, as a Presidential candidate by the National Labor Reform Convention at Columbus, has great political significance.

We thought you were for Thomas A. Scott. Has Davis outstripped him?

NEW YORK CITY has yet some virtuous people left since a society is about being formed for the suppression of obscene publications. The object is a most laudable one, and we sincerely hope it may be accomplished, as incalculable damage is done to the morals of society, especially the young of both sexes, by such terrible publications.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY system of making nominations daily grows more in disfavor wherever tried. We have already announced the fact of its abolishment in several counties, even in Crawford, where it first found birth, and now the Republicans of Union county have declared in favor of a return to the old delegate system.

THE news from France is rather exciting, the delayed crisis being nigh at hand. The outlook for the insipid Republic is by no means good, and it seems apparant that German arms will yet have to bring order out of the political chaos in which the unhappy French are involved. Now arises the problem as to whom will fall the imperial crown lost at Sedan?

"THEY have a newspaper in Missouri called the *Headlight*. We have a venerable old "organ" in Pittsburgh which might appropriately be called the *Lighthead*."

This is a species of the grand humor that runs through the veins of our Virgin alley contemporary. It makes us laugh every time that it coins a joke, no matter at whose expense. The *Post* is too funny when it tries to be so.

THE *Post* ran wild in its praise of Senator Delemater while he remained faithful to his "pairing" off with the sick Senator Knight, but now since he has secured an honorable dissolution of the contract, the hoisted words of flattery are dropped and abuse follows. Our mild mannered neighbor is given to changing his views of men and measures. We remember how the *Post* changed opinion on the merits of City Treasurer Magee, who owed his handsome majority to the very fact of its opposition, for its praise would condemn any person.

THE MEETING held on Saturday after noon last in the Mayor's office to take action on the subject of new public buildings for the purposes of the general government in this city was a representative one, made up of our leading merchants, manufacturers and professional people. Elsewhere we print the proceedings. The resolutions recite the immediate and pressing necessity for improved accommodations for the transaction of the court and official business of the United States, in this the third most important District in the United States. The action of General James S. Negley in introducing a bill in Congress for the needed appropriation was warmly and cordially endorsed, and a committee of leading citizens will leave to-day to second his endeavors in the matter at the National capitol. Now that the movement has been fairly started it is to be hoped that nothing will be left undone to secure the desired end. The committee will tell Congress, on behalf of the people, how sadly such buildings are needed, and no doubt our claims will secure the favorable consideration which they deserve.

SENATOR HARRY WHITE paid a visit to our sanctum on Saturday, and during his stay remarked that he thought he had been misrepresented by the press in regard to his action on the libel law. He does not oppose an amendment to the present law, which will secure to innocent parties a right to establish their innocence before a court and jury. His opposition to Senator Graham's amendment to the libel law was made on the ground that he thought, and still thinks, the Constitution gives ample security to the publisher of newspapers, and further he was unaware that any person or section was asking for a change in the law of libel. His remark that he did not fear to oppose the section offered by Senator Graham, was a rejoinder to some playful remark of a brother Senator, and had no particular meaning. He was amazed to find his position misunderstood and his reputation assailed by certain journals for his action in this matter. We are glad to find that Senator White is right on this subject, and that he will favor an amendment which will secure to the press the justice that is now denied it. We felt that such a progessive and generally fair man as he has always proved himself to be, could not afford to take the "old fogy" view of this matter, and we take pleasure in announcing that he did not, nor does he now.

FLOPPING.

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial of February 17, 1872.]

"Whatever may be the result of the McClure-Gray contest at Harrisburg, it cannot be denied that from the manner it has been conducted, to the unbiased mind the conclusion is inevitable, *that the opponents of Col. McClure fear the result of a searching inquiry* to ascertain who was actually elected Senator in the Fourth District."

The GAZETTE, in reply, said:

"We deny this utterly, and charge the aforesaid editor with a base attempt to mislead his readers, and at the same time, with approving the attempt of the Democratic members to violate the law governing the case. There is a right way, and a wrong way to do everything, and we insist that under *the law as it now stands*, no contest can take place this session. But the Republican Senators have shown a willingness to change that law to suit this case, and permit an investigation into the alleged frauds in the IVth district. Will the *Commercial* dare to deny it?

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial of February 24, 1872.]

"The fact that the Senate ordered a Committee—a Committee that will proceed without fear or favor—is creditable to the Senate and the Republican party. *It furnishes another proof that the party does not fear the truth, that it is only anxious to reform abuses wherever they are shown to exist*; that it will perpetuate no wrong that it can correct, and will be first in ferreting out wrong doing whenever and wherever there are reasonable grounds for an investigation. The opposition will make no capital by charging the Republican party with corruption, or irregularities of any kind. It is to its everlasting credit that it stands ready to punish offenders, and never so ready as when suspicion points to its own ranks."

This is the way a certain old writer ridiculed such people:

Hamlet—"Do you see yonder cloud that's almost in shape of a camel?"

Polonius—"By the mass, 'tis like a camel, indeed."

Ham—"Methinks it is like a weasel."

Pol—"It is backed like a weasel."

Ham—"Or, like a whale?"

Pol—"Very like a whale."

"Frailty, thy name is"—Brigham.

WHICH IS RIGHT?

[From the Pittsburgh Post 26th.]

The "oldest" in speaking of the McClure-Gray contest says that the committee would meet in Philadelphia yesterday and "begin at once to hear the testimony. The indications are that the whole matter will be referred back to the voters of the IVth district, where it properly belongs." But is it not very possible that the sapient old "organ" might be mistaken? It has not been many weeks since it "sneeringly" said that Col. McClure "would have a good time of it," in trying to get a committee.

We never said "sneeringly" or otherwise any such a thing. What we did say was this:

"Mr. McClure will have a good time of it, getting in a petition to contest *under the law regulating contested elections*. The act of July 24, 1839, which is the only one on the subject, says," etc.

If our Senators had not shown a willingness to investigate this matter to its lowest depths, and with that purpose in view, enacted a *new law* to suit this case, McClure could not have contested this session, as the law of 1839 referred to, utterly forbade any such a thing. In order to permit McClure to make the contest, and allow the largest latitude for examination into alleged frauds, the Republicans, in the Senate *proposed* this new act, which was *opposed* by every Democrat in the Senate, who insisted on drawing a committee in open and flagrant violation of the act of 1839. Not until they found this wholly impossible did the Democrats consent to the passage of the present law, under which the contest is progressing. The record of the Republican Senators in this whole affair, is honorable and praiseworthy, whilst that of the Democratic members is dishonorable and revolutionary. The action of the Republicans this session, is in broad contrast with that of the Democratic majority in the Lyndall-Dechert case, a year ago, where the most unblushing acts of tyranny and usurpation of power were resorted to, sufficient to blanch the cheek of an *honest* Democrat, at the mere mention of them. We say again "under the law regulating contested elections," the same law which had been in operation since 1839, McClure could not have contested the right to the seat of Col. Gray. That he now has that privilege, he may thank the Republican Senators only.

One thing more on this subject before we close. We have held that this contest was one purely of party—McClure representing the Democrats, and Gray the Republicans, and in proof of this we point among other things (not the least of which is the advocacy of the cause of McClure by the Pittsburgh *Post*, as well as the *Commercial*) to the fact that McClure struck from the list of thirteen names, drawn for the purpose of securing the seventh member of the committee, the name of *every Republican*, including such men as Miles S. Humphreys, Billingfelt, George H. Anderson and Strang. By doing that he tacitly confessed that he preferred a Democrat to one of these Republicans, to sit in judgment on his case. Did he think that any of these men would perjure themselves by acting unfairly; or did he fear they would simply be JUST?

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR 1871.

Great as is our foreign commerce, yet its importance is not to be judged from its amount alone. It supplies our manufactures with raw material we cannot produce, and it relieves the home market of surpluesses, which, unless so disposed, would depress the home prices, and, consequently, our home industries.

In this view of its effects, it is worthy careful study, and to facilitate this investigation, we collate and arrange the statistics of our foreign trade for the year 1871, taken principally from the monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department.

The imports and exports for the financial year of 1871, ending June 30th, are as follows:

IMPORTS.

Foreign merchandise	$519,593,750
Same, re-exported	14,431,290
Foreign gold and silver	21,960,024
Same, re-exported	14,698,629
Total imports	541,493,708
Total foreign exports	28,459,899

EXPORTS (*Gold Value.*)

Domestic merchandise	$428,539,017
Gold and silver	84,505,256
Total exports	$513,044,273

BALANCE OF TRADE.

Foreign merchandise, imported, less the same exported	$505,172,460
Domestic merchandise exported	428,539,017
Balance against us	$ 76,633,443
This and shipping charges were paid for by exporting gold and silver	84,505,256
FROM WHENCE THIS GOLD AND SILVER CAME.	
Estimated annual product of our gold and silver mines	$ 66,000,000
Gold and silver imported	14,039,628
	$ 80,039,629
Drawn from the gold and silver of last year	$ 4,466,627

The following Statistics exhibit our trade with the several foreign nations, but the estimated values of exports are *in currency*, and, therefore, a reduction of their amount should be made of about 12 per cent.

A very general impression exists that the United States buys more from England than she does from us. But the following tables show the contrary. The balance of trade, as above exhibited, is created chiefly for coffee, tea, and sugar, as our trade with Cuba, Brazil and China shows. It furnishes an argument for the annexation of San Domingo, which, under American cultivation, would give us all the coffee and sugar we need:

FOREIGN NATIONS.

Imports from, and Exports to, in 1871.

1. Great Britain and Ireland.	
Imports from	$220,880,367
Domestic exports to	344,632,560
Foreign exports to	13,573,703
2. Canada and other British North American possessions:	
Imports from	37,424,351
Domestic exports to	29,719,894
Foreign exports to	4,711,832
3. British West Indies:	
Imports from	7,345,088
Domestic exports to	8,847,447
Foreign exports to	127,253
4. British East Indies and Australia:	
Imports from	11,998,188
Domestic exports to	2,642,859
Foreign exports to	85,400
5. British possessions in the Mediterranean and Africa:	
Imports from	2,732,856
Domestic exports to	4,922,941
Foreign exports to	256,944
Imports from Great Britain and her possessions	282,370,860
Exports to Great Britain and her possessions	409,606,213
Balance in our favor	127,235,353
"Let us have peace!"	
6. France:	
Imports from	28,103,025
Domestic exports to	27,117,512
Foreign exports to	267,703
7. French Possessions in America:	
Imports from	1,686,109
Domestic exports to	1,236,791
Foreign exports to	37,067
8. French Possessions in Africa:	
Imports from	200,894
Domestic exports to	258,117
Foreign exports to	46,892
Imports from France and possessions	29,990,028
Exports to the same	29,087,082
Balance against us	902,946
9. Spain:	
Imports from	4,188,445
Domestic exports to	10,248,320
Foreign exports to	3,566
10. Cuba, Porto Rico and Other Spanish Possessions:	
Imports from	73,832,877
Domestic exports to	17,720,592
Foreign exports to	1,870,270
Imports from Spain and possessions	77,521,282
Exports to the same	19,777,448
Balance against us	57,743,554
11. North German Union:	
Imports from	25,099,695
Domestic exports to	34,610,021
Foreign exports to	855,008
12. Holland:	
Imports from	2,047,962
Domestic exports to	12,381,161
Foreign exports to	288,970
13. Dutch West Indies:	
Imports from	1,064,057
Domestic exports to	812,269
Foreign exports to	25,788
14. Dutch East Indies:	
Imports from	3,043,131
Domestic exports to	3,3,785
15. Denmark and Danish West Indies:	
Imports from	673,775
Domestic exports to	2,321,394
Foreign exports to	13,993
16. Russia and Russian Possessions:	
Imports from	1,402,901
Domestic exports to	6,777,442
Foreign exports to	26,366
17. Austria and Austrian Possessions:	
Imports from	944,028
Domestic exports to	1,691,120
Foreign exports to	23,240
18. Portugal:	
Imports from	329,064
Domestic exports to	1,423,949
Foreign exports to	6,345
19. Portuguese Possessions:	
Imports from	82,402
Domestic exports to	166,559
Foreign exports to	1,743
20. Sweden, Norway and Swedish West Indies:	
Imports from	1,839,024
Domestic exports to	1,318,797
Foreign exports to	83
21. Belgium:	
Imports from	4,178,714
Domestic exports to	11,610,950
Foreign exports to	204,290
22. Italy and Sicily:	
Imports from	7,443,574
Domestic exports to	6,090,449
Foreign exports to	98,776
23. Greece:	
Imports from	298,335
Domestic exports to	33,161
24. Turkey:	
Imports from	827,493
Domestic exports to	1,249,071
Foreign exports to	1,314
25. Mexico:	
Imports from	17,511,163
Domestic exports to	5,082,583
Foreign exports to	2,268,898
26. Central American States:	
Imports from	1,528,899
Domestic exports to	880,809
Foreign exports to	20,000
27. Hayti and San Domingo:	
Imports from	1,055,675
Domestic exports to	2,791,057
Foreign exports to	173,949
28. United States of Columbia:	
Imports from	6,436,776
Domestic exports to	4,182,967
Foreign exports to	257,512
29. Brazil, Argentine Republic and Uruguay:	
Imports from	40,172,108
Domestic exports to	8,188,409
Foreign exports to	317,535
30. Peru and Chili:	
Imports from	5,447,974
Domestic exports to	5,628,184
Foreign exports to	134,564
31. Sandwich Islands:	
Imports from	1,153,154
Domestic exports to	840,057
Foreign exports to	43,730
32. China and Japan:	
Imports from	25,454,306
Domestic exports to	4,967,891
Foreign exports to	2,364,925
33. All other countries:	
Imports from	3,823,678
Domestic exports to	2,610,668
Foreign exports to	96,702
Our total exports by this table, currency value, are	$502,518,651
Of which Great Britain and her possessions take	409,606,213
All other nations only	$152,912,438

It is true that of this $409,606,213 $82,254,160 are gold and silver, but this does not arise from any cash balances against us in our trade with her, but as Great Britain is the creditor of most other nations and the great commercial centre, our balances with other nations, are paid off by remittances to Great Britain. Thus, for instance, the balance of trade against the United States with Cuba and Porto Rico, &c., is $53,806,975, yet we send to those places *direct* only $1,282,981 in specie.

By reference to our table of the trade with Great Britian and Ireland, it will be seen that our exports to them are $358,206,258, and our imports from them but $220,880,367, leaving a balance in our favor of $137,325,891. The larger portion of this great balance is caused by our exports of specie to Great Britian, in order to adjust the balances against us due other nations.

It is interesting in connection with this exhibition of our foreign trade, to present our principal imports and exports, so arranged in classes as to exhibit their *uses*.

IMPORTS.

I. Raw Material:	
India Rubber and Gutta Percha	$ 3,107,344
Furs and Fur Skins undressed	3,213,721
Hemp	3,908,128
Hides and Skins	14,892,987
Jute, &c.	2,131,056
Tin	9,961,355
Tobacco Leaf	3,433,669
Pig Iron	3,106,490
Dye Stuffs	3,540,501
Indigo	2,052,223
Wool	9,780,443
Horse Hair	1,379,642
Rags	3,748,984
Raw Silk	5,739,995
Woods	9,9,330
Boards, Scantling, Shingles, &c.	7,910,940
Zinc	849,441
	72,710,993
2. Manufactures:	
Books	1,868,258
Buttons	1,444,572
Clothing	2,874,128
Cotton Cloths	29,876,640
Earthen, Stone and China Ware	4,681,870
Fancy Goods	4,993,822
Flax Goods	18,693,507
Glass	4,200,020
Iron and Iron Manufactures	40,751,585
Jute Manufactures	3,231,962
Leather	5,994,234
Leather Manufactures	4,405,779
Silks	32,941,091
Cigars, Snuff, &c.	2,913,616
Watches and their Parts	3,328,448
Woolens	43,839,879
	201,233,341
3. Eatables, &c:	
Barley	3,678,710
Rice	1,876,726
Coffee	30,991,869
Fish	2,513,924
Fruits and Nuts	9,912,631
Provisions and Vegetables	3,650,487
Spices	2,165,517
Sugar and Molasses	74,826,848
Tea	17,274,617
Liquors	8,458,507
	154,999,995

EXPORTS.

1. Raw Material:	
Cotton	216,337,109
Furs and Fur Skins	1,599,193
Tallow	3,025,955
Tobacco Leaf	19,998,797
Boards, Lumber, Staves, &c.	10,848,347
	253,659,481
2. Manufactures:	
Machinery and iron manufactures	$ 4,687,754
Muskets, pistols, rifles, &c	13,463,916
Cartridges and fuses	3,201,043
Tar, rosin and turpentine	1,694,435
Spirits of turpentine	1,0,9 5,6
Petroleum	36,059,549
Tobacco manufactured	2,087,169
Household furniture	1,110,091
Sewing machines	1,898,864
	$ 65,372,320
3. Eatables, &c:	
Breadstuffs	$ 79,381,187
Provisions	34,846,109
Oil cake	1,0 0 551
	$119,227,937

RECAPITULATION.

Imports:	
Raw material	$ 72,710,993
Manufactures	201,233,341
Eatables, &c	154,999,995
	$432,235,269
Exports:	
Raw material	$253,659,481
Manufactures	65,37 ,32
Eatables, &c	119,897,937
	$438,759,738

It will thus be seen that in our foreign trade, the leading imports and exports balance each other very closely.

Under the divisions of domestic manufactures exported, will be found some articles that will arrest the reader's attention. These are Muskets, Pistols, Rifles, Cartridges and Fuses. Prior to 1870, the exports of these were so small that they were placed among the unenumerated articles. But in the latter part of the fiscal year of 1870, their exportation demanded a separate specification, and their export, for the fiscal year of 1870, was $5,707,022. For the fiscal year of 1871 it increased to $16,664,959.

It is this great exportation to which Mr. Sumner's resolution and preamble refer, proposing to inquire whether the workshops of our Government supplied any of the orders thus exported.

Our trade with France is usually much larger than as it appears in the above tables, the German war having greatly reduced it. But there is a great increase with that of England, from the same cause, and a part of this increase was the arms exported, being purchased by Englishmen, and by them taken to France. An act that Bismarck denounced to the Government of Great Britain as a gross violation of the duty of a neutral nation.

THE announcement on Sunday of the killing of an American named Minor by a workingman proves to have been a mistake. It appears Minor himself was the murderer. He was formerly a surgeon in the United States army, and his home is in New Haven, Connecticut. He has been examined on the charges preferred against him, and remanded to prison to await trial. It is believed the prisoner is insane. Mr. J. Nunn, the United States Vice Consul-General at London, will attend the trial of the prisoner and see that his interests are properly protected.

BRIDGING THE OHIO.

Gen. James S. Negley sends us the subjoined text of the bill agreed upon by the Committee on Commerce regulating the erection of bridges for railroad or other purposes across the Ohio river. The bill is carefully studied and prepared, and will doubtless meet with the favor and endorsement of these most immediately interested in the prevention of bridge obstructions to navigation on that very important artery of trade and commerce. As it is recommended by the proper committee, it will in all probability be enacted into law. Here it is entire:

A BILL

To authorize the construction of bridges across the Ohio River, and to prescribe the dimensions of the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any persons or corporations, having lawful authority therefor from the States upon whose soil the ends of said bridges may rest, may erect bridges across the Ohio River, for railroad or other uses, upon compliance with the provisions and requirements of this act.

SEC. 2. That every bridge hereafter erected across the Ohio River, above the mouth of the Big Sandy, shall have at least one span of a height of not less than ninety feet above low water, and of not less than forty feet above local highest water, measured to the lowest part of the span; that every bridge hereafter erected across the Ohio River below the mouth of the Big Sandy shall have at least one span of a height of not less than one hundred feet above low water, and of not less than forty feet above highest water, measured to the lowest part of the span; that this high span shall give a clear opening of at least four hundred feet between the piers, measured at right angles to the current at every stage, and that it shall be placed over that portion of the river used by boats during ordinary stages of water: *Provided*, That in case this high span is not over the low-water channel, suitable arrangements be made elsewhere to permit the passage of single boats under the bridge at low water; that all bridges over the Ohio River below the Covington and Cincinnati suspension bridge shall have, in addition to the high span prescribed above, a pivot draw, giving two clear openings of one hundred and sixty feet each, measured at right angles to the current at the average stage of water in the river, and located in a part of the bridge that can be safely and conveniently reached at that stage; and that said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the permanent spans of said bridge, except when trains are passing over the same.

SEC. 3. That the piers of the high span and the piers of the draw shall be built parallel with the current and at that stage of the river which is most important for navigation; and that no ripraps or other outside protection for imperfect foundations will be permitted in the channelway of the high span or of the draw-openings.

SEC. 4. That any person, company or corporation authorized to construct a bridge across the Ohio river by the States upon whose territory said bridge will abut, shall give notice by publication for one week in newspapers having a wide circulation, in not less than two newspapers in the cities of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans, and submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination, a design of the bridge and piers, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of at least one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore lines at high and low water, the direction of the current at all stages, and the soundings accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject by the Secretary of War; and if the Secretary of War is satisfied that the provisions of the law have been complied with in regard to location, the building of the piers may be at once commenced; but if it shall appear that the conditions prescribed by this act cannot be complied with at the location where it is desired to construct the bridge, the Secretary of War shall, after considering any remonstrances filed against the building of said bridge, and furnishing copies of such remonstrances to the Board of Engineers provided for in this act, detail a board, composed of three experienced officers of the Corps of Engineers, to examine the case, and may, on their recommendation, authorize such modifications in the requirements of this act, not, however, diminishing the width of the span contemplated by this act, as will permit the construction of the bridge: *Provided*, That the free navigation of the river be not materially injured thereby.

SEC. 5. That all parties owning or operating bridges over the Ohio river shall maintain, at their own expense, from sunset to sunrise throughout the year, such lights on their bridges as may be required for the security of navigation under the Light House Board, and all persons owning or operating any bridge over the Ohio river, shall in any event maintain all lights on their bridge that may be necessary for the security of navigation.

SEC. 6. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the navigation of said river created by the construction of any bridge under this act, the cause or question arising may be tried before the District Court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches.

SEC. 7. That the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of bridges is hereby expressly reserved, without any liability of the Government for damages on account of the alteration or amendment of this act, or on account of the prevention or requiring the removal of any such obstruction.

SEC. 8. That joint resolution number ten, approved April 7th, 1869, authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Ohio river, at Paducah, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

THE DANGERS OF THE OCEAN.

Narrow Escape of the Helvetia--Two Men Swept Overboard--A Perilous Voyage.

[From the New York Times.]

Among the number of ill-starred ships that have recently met with misfortune is the steamer Helvetia, Capt. Griggs, of the National line, which arrived at this port on Wednesday. The Helvetia cleared from London on the 24th of January, with a full list of passengers and an assorted cargo. Havre was left behind on the 28th ult., and when five hundred miles at sea the first rough weather was experienced. This was on the 31st of January. At 9½ A. M. on that day George Ead and Joseph Augestin were sent forward to stow away the jib sails. The sea at the time was running wildly, great waves at times engulphing the ship. The two sailors completed their task and were returning to the forecastle when unexpectedly a tremendous wave struck the ship on the starboard side, almost burying her. The two men were carried away and were drowned almost instantly, as they were not seen afterward. Upon discovering the loss Capt. Griggs "clowed" the vessel in hopes that they might be seen and rescued, but it was of no avail. On the 3d of February a frightful hurricane, accompanied by blinding sleet, set in from west southwest. It lasted eight hours, and Capt. Griggs says that during all his ocean experience he never met with its equal. At midnight a mountainous wave struck the ship from the starboard side. The Captain at the time was standing on the bridge giving orders. The wave caught him with full force, and would have washed him into the sea had he not grasped a funnel stay. After the wave had passed the Captain found himself dangling in mid-air twenty feet from the deck. He held on till rescued. The storm continued with relentless fury until the 9th, when another monstrous wave was shipped. It carried away two lifeboats, made a complete wreck of the larboard side of the bridge, forced all the ventilators on deck, and tore a hole eight feet fifteen length by two feet in breadth in the smoke-stack. Through the aperture thus made, an avalanche of water was precipitated into the engine room. The fires were all extinguished, and for two hours the vessel lay helplessly battling with the waves. After almost superhuman efforts, the rent in the funnel was patched up, the fires were again kindled, and the engines resumed operations. During this trying ordeal, every order was executed with coolness and promptness, as every man was at his post, well knowing that the safety of the ship depended on their alacrity.

The storm ceased at 6 P. M., but left high seas running. On the 10th another sea struck the *Helvetia* amidships, carrying away the starboard railings and staving in life-boat No. 5. The ship after that rode out several other heavy gales, and on the 13th experienced for the first time pleasant weather. Off the Newfoundland banks several large icebergs were passed.

The British Sun.

EDITORS GAZETTE: A year or two ago, or more, I read in some one of your papers an extract from the British *Pall Mall Gazette*, London, eulogizing Daniel Webster as being the author of that remarkable declaration—That the sun never sets on the British possessions. It was put in a way that seemed to me, while it lionized Webster a little, it glorified the British Lion more, and in reading it I thought I would poke my fun at the tory organ, and wrote the editor as follows: "That while the American statesman's remarkable sentiment or declaration was true, it was not the whole truth. It was lacking in the prophetic vision. That the British sun was destined to go down behind the western hills of American glory, grandeur and greatness. From the present tone of John Bull's press and their fuss about the Geneva Arbitration, it looks as though they thought the prediction was already or about to be fulfilled. BRADDOCK.

KINDNESS TO KINDRED.

Want of the necessary means to supply the necessities which usually press upon people in the more modern walks of life, may be an excuse for neglecting a disease which, like consumption, has often in times past been esteemed as incurable. But the common ties of nature, which ought to bind man to his own, overleap all these barriers in the estimation of right-thinking people; and when we see a medicine like Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure curing hundreds of people all around us, we feel it not only a pleasure, but a duty to point out to our readers such a valuable acquisition to medical knowledge. In the earlier stages of lung disease Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a specific. The cough and chill, the sputa streaked with blood, all give place to that healthy equilibrium of the circulation which is induced by that all-powerful remedy; and every bit of peccant and disorganizing material is expelled from the blood, and removed from the system by the natural ducts and excretory organs of the body. The tens of thousands of lungs clogged with mucus and seething with corruption can be made to perform the office of respiration by a timely use of Dr Keyser's Lung Cure. Office and store, 167 Liberty street.

YOU WILL FIND

All kinds of Imported Soaps, Colognes, Perfumes Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Cosmetics, Saunders' Face Powder, Turkish Towels, Mediterranean Sponges, Fine Bathing, Surgeon and Toilet Sponges of every kind, sold at the very lowest prices at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets,

Where you will find a complete assortment of all kinds of Rare Drugs, Chemicals and Patent Medicines, fresh and unadulterated; also a complete stock of Congress Water.

AGGRAVATED INDIGESTION.

Persons who are predisposed to dyspepsia, find their sufferings from this cause greatly aggravated by damp weather, easterly winds, and sudden changes from a mild to a chilling atmosphere. In the spring, therefore, the pangs of indigestion are seriously augmented by the atmospheric variations peculiar to the season, and it is incumbent upon all who desire to pass through the ordeal of its cold mists and insalubrious gales with easy stomachs, and untormented by the indescribable tortments which accompany dyspepsia, to tone and strengthen the digestive organs with a healthful and effective vegetable invigorant; and no one at all familiar with the medical record of the age, can question for one moment that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the Tonic best adapted to this purpose.

The credentials of the Great Restorative are unequalled in number and character by those of any other advertised medicine in the world. If ever there was a preparation to rank as a National Remedy, this wonderful specific has a fair claim to the title. For a period of twenty years it has literally been the Champion Tonic and Alterative on this side of the Atlantic. In popularity it has never been approached by any of its would-be competitors, and its annual sales are so far in advance of those of any other medicine of the class that comparisons would be ridiculous. One of two conclusions is inevitable. Either the American people are deficient in common sense, and incapable of rational discrimination, or Hostetter's Bitters is the best preventive remedy for indigestion, fever and ague, bilious remittent fever, constipation, rheumatism, nervous complaints, and all maladies of an epidemic or endemic type. The reader will judge for himself which of the two conclusions is most consistent with fact and reason.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SteamEngines,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
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Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

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REINHOLD SIEDLE,
Jeweler,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE,)
DEALER IN
Diamonds, Fine Watches,
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
French Clocks
AND
ENGLISH CUTLERY.
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MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)
WATCHES
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
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United States
WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases,
AT
HASLETT & KENNEDY'S,
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SIEBERT & BERG,
DEALERS IN
Leather, Hides, Oil
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 406 Penn Street.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common Kips and Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Morocco, Linings, Lasts, Threads, Nails, &c., which they will sell at lowest cash prices. au4-y15

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
Geo. H. Anderson & Co.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Spanish Oak Sole;
100 Doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands;
with a full assortment of Saddlers' and Shoemakers' Stocks, wholesale and retail. 23

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
New Dress Goods.
Black Alpacas, Black Mohairs, Black Alpacas, Black Mohairs.
Black Merinoes and Delaines, Black Gros Grains, Black Velours and Satines, Black and Gray Poplins.
At Attractive Prices.
Black Dress Silks,
JAPANESE SILKS,
Plain and Striped—Very Cheap.
LONG AND SQUARE
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS,
Brocha Shawls,
SEAMLESS SKIRTS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS, AND BUSTLES
AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Hosiery Department,
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL.
Bargains in Cotton Hosiery.
We are now receiving our Spring supply of
LADIES' COTTON
AND
Balbriggan Hose,
In all grades, and would call special attention to our lot of
100 DOZEN
White Cotton Hose,
Which we are selling at
25c. PER PAIR.
A Rare Bargain.
IMITATION BALBRIGGAN HOSE,
AT
50c. Per Pair.
Also, the Best Quality of the
Real Balbriggan Hose.
NOW IS THE TIME
TO MAKE
Your Purchases
FOR
Spring & Summer Wear.
NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY
IN
Every Department
AT
197 and 199 Penn Ave.
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REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED
To Their New Building,
Nos. 239 and 241
LIBERTY STREET
(Opposite Wood St.,)
AND OFFER AN
Elegant New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS,
Notions and Small Wares
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
Buyers are Invited to Call.
C. Arbuthnot, W. T. Shannon, J. G. Stephenson.
JOHN G. WORKMAN.....H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriages, Buggies, Barouches,
PHAETONS, &c.
Factory, Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St.,
ALLEGHENY.
Those intending to purchase a vehicle for Spring and Summer Driving, can, if ordered now, have one built to suit the taste in every particular, and be completed by the opening of Spring.
All work guaranteed to be built fully up to our high standard, and unequaled in durability, lightness, beauty of proportion and fine finish.
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FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

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Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

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COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST., and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money loaned on Government Bonds at low est market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 24, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

Bonds—1871	Friday. 115¾	Saturday. 115¾
5-20—1862	111¾	111¾
" 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	111¾	111¾
" 1868	112¾	112¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	114	114
Gold	110¼	110¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Do Scrip	92¾	92¾
Erie	30¾	30¾
Reading	101¾	101¾
Lake Shore	91	91¾
Ft. Wayne	97¾	97¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	110¾	110¾
Chicago & N W	74¾	74¾
Do. Preferred	91¾	91¾
St. Paul, Common	56	55¾
Do. Preferred	77¾	77¾
Wabash	73¾	73¾
Union Pacific	52¾	52¾
Ohio & Mississippi	43¾	43¾
Pacific Mail	57¾	59¾
West. Union Telegraph	68¾	68¾
Adams Express	91	90
American Express	68¾	68¾
U. S. Express	65	64¾
Wells, Fargo	71¾	73

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Penna. Central	87¾	88¾
Reading R. R.	67	68¼
Camden & Amboy	125¾	125¾
Lehigh Navigation	40	38¾
Oil Creek & Allegheny R R	37¾	38¾
Central Transportation	45¾	46
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation		
Pittsburgh City 6's	73¾	73¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30 Bonds	90¾	90¾
Pittsburgh City 6's	93	93
Lehigh Valley R. R.	62¾	62¾
Phila. & Erie	27¾	27¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67	111¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	111	U. P. R. R.	
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R. R.	
U. S. 10-40s	107	Cy Pacifics	

NEW YORK, Feb. 24, 1872.

Gold was dull throughout the day, and closed at 110¾. The rates for carrying to-day were 6, 1, 6, 2, and 6 per cent to flat. The clearings were $55,000,000. The export specie for the week amounted to $356,000. Money was easier this afternoon, when 7 per cent. gold was the maximum rate on call, and before the close loans were at 6 per cent. Day stock brokers paid 1-32 to 1-16 per diem.

The bank statement is unfavorable. The banks have made a net loss of $1,485,075 in their legal reserve, and now hold $2,568,025 above the 25 per cent. required by law.

The investment business was dull this afternoon, with a moderate demand. German bankers were trying to buy some of the old bonds, finding extreme difficulty. The stock boards rather dull, with no feature of importance. The stock market gained strength as the day advanced, closing strong. Transactions were generally at the highest figures of the day; the lowest figures gaining equal to ¾ to 1¾ per cent. The Pacific Mail closed dull and unchanged; 58 on track, and 60 in elevator, for shelled; sales of car, in bulk, at 60 and bagged at 61@62. Rye is quiet and unchanged; 90@95, buying, and $1.00@1.02 selling—we are cognizant of 2,000 bushels. Barley changed hands during the week at $1.62. There is little more inquiry for barley, and, with diminished receipts and offerings, the market is firmer, though prices are without quotable change; 75@80 for spring, and 80@90 for fall, according to quality.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues very dull, yes, notwithstanding there is no demand and stocks are steadily accumulating, prices are still sustained. Raw Sugars, dull and weak, while refined goods are lower than they have been for more than a year—As offering at 11¾ in the east. Molasses firm, and choice new crop New Orleans have gone up to 60@62 cts at the point of purchase—stocks, comparatively light, all over the country. Syrups—firm but unchanged.

SUGARS—Refined: Standard Hards, 13¾; A, 12¾; B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C Yellow, 12¾; Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11; Prime, 10¾. Good, 10. Demarara, 11¾@12. New Orleans—fair, 10; good, 10¾; prime, 11; choice, 11¾.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio 26; Prime, 25; Good, 24. Fair, 23@23½; Java, 28@30. Laguayra, 25@26. Mocha, 42. Roasted Coffee, pure, 28. Lower grades, 22@26.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's, 65. White Honey, 65. Lowering, 60. Durant's, 65. Sugar Drips, 75; Brune's, 65; other grades, 48 @50. New Orleans Molasses, prime to choice new crop, 60@70.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 8¾; Fair, 8¼. Rangoon, 8. Patna, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 21. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 25. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HONEY—Sales at 28@30 cts.

HOMINY—Sales at $4.50 per bbl to the trade and and $5 in a jobbing way.

HAY—Continues dull, and, with continued liberal receipts and stocks accumulating, prices are weak and drooping. We continue the quote bailed, on wharf and track, at $20@24 per ton, according to quality.

LARD OIL—No. 1, Extra is quoted at 85@87 and No. 2 at 65@65.

MILL FEED—Is quoted in a jobbing way at $1.30@1.35 per cwt for Bran, $1.35@1.40 for coarse corn meal, $1.50@1.55 for coarse and $1.70@1.75 for fine middlings; $1.60@1.65 for chopped corn and oats and $1.90@2.00 for old meal.

ONIONS—There is an improved demand but prices remain unchanged, $2.50@3 per bbl, for fair to prime.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 13@14 cts; dressed Turkeys, 18@20 cts.

POTATOES—Sales, in a jobbing way, from store, at 70@75 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Sales: Hams, shoulders, 7 cts; sugar cured do, 8¾; Ribbed sides, 8; Short rib, 8¾; Clear, 9; Sugar Cured Hams, 12¾. Mess Pork, $16@16¾. Bacon, 9@10. Dried Beef, 16¾. Lard: in tierces, 9¾ for steamed, and 10 for kettle.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SHARKSKIN—Sells at 6¾ cts per lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in good supply and dull; small sales at $6.50. Timothy Seed is in light supply and steady, with small sales at $4.75@4.80. Flaxseed, scarce and in demand at $1.80.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, February 24, 1872.

REPORTED BY JAMES MCCUTCHEON.

The receipts of stock at the Central Yards for the week ending to-day, were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	330 cars.	316 cars.
Hogs	85 "	158 "
Sheep	57 "	33 "
Horses	25 "	21 "
Mules		
Total	616 "	680 "

CATTLE.

Since the date of our last report, on the 21st, trade has been fairly active, especially for the best grades and prices were fully sustained, though not quoted higher the inside figures will be noticed, were small and this with rather more favorable advices from the east caused a more active feeling, and as already noted, taking the quality into consideration, prices were no higher than last week. There were over fifty carloads of cattle on sale to-day, fairly be quoted as 5@5¾, and others at 4½@4¾, but few good enough to bring these prices; good 1,300 to 1,400 lb steers brought from 6 to 6¼ and 6¾, and 1,500 lb steer, 6¾. Fair to good trade was fair, the market was not active; and it is evident that the supply was a little short It is very doubtful whether these week's prices could have been realized; eastern men, particularly buyers from Philadelphia, came out resolved to buy lower, but in consequence of the run being a light one, they did not succeed.

To-day there were but very few, if any, cattle in the pens unsold, and this is generally regarded as a favorable omen for a good market during the coming week. The impression is gaining strength among stock dealers that prime fat cattle are not likely to depreciate any in value for some time to come. Cattle are reported scarce, all over the country, and some dealers think that prices for this part of the year will go higher. Others think that the run being a light one, they did not succeed.

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Sadler, H & Co. sold:					
No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
2	2700	6 75	9	11,920	5 50
			6 per head		$47 50
Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:					
14	13,790	4 75	14	17,960	6 00
32	39,360	6 12	2	3,170	6 50
10	11,940	5 37	6	5,880	4 00
16	21,050	6 12	16	19,330	5 62
16	20,850	6 62	18	20,360	5 80
15	17,870	5 50	15	22,250	6 87
17	20,340	5 65	2	2,770	5 87
Ulery Brothers sold:					
21	23,780	6 00	15	17,540	6 00
47	60,440	6 12	17	22,810	6 12
64	77,720	5 75	4	3,840	5 00
7	8,660	6 50	12	14,690	6 75
30	40,970	6 50	11	13,760	6 12
1	per head	$56 00	1	28,340	5 65
			20	24,770	6 00
Smith, Watson & B. sold:					
38	38,430	5 70	15	19,440	5 25
15	18,480	5 15	6	6,870	4 75

HOGS

Notwithstanding the arrivals of hogs were 30 cars less than last week, trade has been rather slow, and prices have declined. This week's returns selected Philadelphia hogs brought $ 90@6 00; to-day, the same grade will not bring over 5¾, a decline of a full half cent. York hogs are lower than they were early in the week, and the range of quotations to 4¾@4¾. As the offerings were considerably below those of last week, it is safe to conclude that there was a slight decline in the demand, otherwise, the decline to which we have just referred, would not have occurred. Following is a pretty full report of most of the sales since Wednesday last:

Sadler, H & Co. sold:					
No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
33	10,830	4 60	55	12,500	5 00
84	13 220	4 60	54	12,110	5 25
82	13,440	4 75	132	29,530	4 62
21	4,810	4 75	47	10,670	5 25
70	14,100	4 70	40	9,080	5 20
			59	11,370	4 75
Ulery Brothers sold:					
68	6,250	4 65	6	490	5 35
14	1,340	4 65	14	1,350	4 75
154	27,700	4 50	122	21,050	4 50
Orr & Williams sold:					
108	22,150	5 40	81	22,390	5 45
67	12,100	4 90	46	11,470	4 80
12	2,290	4 95	81	24,960	5 50
79	23,840	4 70	22	3,370	4 65
91	24,860	5 55	81	16,460	4 70
67	15,230	5 25	47	9,370	4 70
22	4,580	5 00	110	14,350	4 70
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:					
71	22,610	5 50	20	2,930	4 75
44	14,220	5 60	17	1,730	4 60
			85	24,134	5 50
Holmes, L & Co sold:					
27	3,990	4 50	29	7,450	5 00
72	14,640	4 65	60	11,990	4 70
34	9,190	5 35	5	1,120	4 70
5	1,460	4 70	8	1,740	4 60
77	12,350	4 70	31	6,000	5 45
42	8,400	4 65	66	13,040	4 65
48	10,070	5 50	68	18,110	5 20
90	7,410	5 00	36	7,960	4 62
			202	42,580	4 62
Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:					
172	19 670	4 85	31	4,970	4 50
28	3,800	4 85	35	8,270	4 75
57	12,760	4 60	77	11,570	4 75
87	19,300	4 70	48	9,720	4 70
52	8,480	5 10	45	9,090	4 70
90	24,760	5 55	80	14,620	4 80
103	19,500	4 90	107	17,590	4 50
Smith, Watson & B sold:					
13	2,080	4 75	30	6,960	5 20
107	20,150	5 50	9	2,000	4 90
			57	7,290	4 65

SHEEP.

Notwithstanding the run of Sheep this week was a light one, the market closes a little flat, the inducement of the shippers from New York, though prices are fully sustained; while there is no doubt but what sheep are too high here, taking New York as a basis, yet it does not follow that there will be a decline in our market; on the contrary, we apprehend that prices will advance in New York again, as a break in the sheep market in the west this side of shearing time is almost out of the question. Sales to-day were very gross, and realize but little, if any, more for mutton, but the pelts have more than doubled in value, and are now bringing nearly as much as the whole sheep was worth at the time last year. Sales were made this week within the range of 8@8¾ for prime to extra fine wool sheep, averaging 100 to 125 lbs, and good 90@95 lbs, same quality, may be quoted at 7@ 7¾. Scalawags, $2.25@3.25 per head.

Sadler H & Co sold:					
No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
101	8,080	7 55	122	10,120	7 50
Ulery Brothers sold:					
			120	9,420	7 25
Orr & Williams sold:					
175	14,850	6 40	155	scalawags	5 50
			345	28,450	6 25
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
81	6,660	6 80	154	14,950	6 80
143	13,180	8 00	166	14,410	7 50
87	8,580	5 75	185	19,210	8 25
169	14,710	7 40	141	13,980	8 00
			150	15,370	8 00
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:					
34	2,820	7 30	19	per head	$2 25
78	5,250	5 85	34	2,820	7 10
Smith, Watson & Briggs sold:					
159	11,460	6 50	74	6,230	6 60
Hedges, Huff, & Co. sold:					
353	31,180	7 25	75	7,790	7 50

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK.—There is no change to note in the general tone of the market, which remains strong. There is a good demand for all grades of both Foreign and Domestic, but the views of buyers and holders are too much at variance to admit of considerable business. The supply of all descriptions is light, and being gradually exhausted, and as there is no prospect of any additional supplies of moment being received this season, holders are firm and indisposed in their views. The sales are 15,000 lbs, unwashed fleece at 47 cents; 5,000 lbs. XX Ohio, 85; 10,000 lbs. light unwashed 62¾; 60,000 lbs. fall clip California, 39@41; 100,000 lbs. spring clip do, 45@50; 5,000 lbs. California lambs, 45; 50,000 lbs. super pulled, 75@83; 30,000 lbs. cape, 47¾; 10,000 lbs. do, 44@47; 10,000 lbs. Texas, 20 do Turkey, 50; 9,000 lbs. Entre Rios, 32; 15,000 lbs. Texas, 26,000 lbs. fall clip California, 20,000 lbs. unwashed combing, 110 bales super and extra pulled, 60 bales South American carpet, 135 do. unwashed Cordova, and 5,000 lbs. Nolls, on private terms; 200 bales Montevideo sheep skins at 35 cents, and 120 do Buenos Ayres and Creola do, on private terms.

—Shipping List.

PHILADELPHIA.—There is less doing, but prices have an upward tendency; 150,000 lbs sold in lots, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia—Pickings, 86@38c; X and XX 78 @80c; medium and coarse 76@80c; unwashed coarse and medium, 55@60c; unwashed fine, 50c; washed combing and delaine, medium and coarse, 85c; do. do. very coarse, 82@85c; unwashed do. do. medium, 65@67½c; do. do. coarse, 64@65c. Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Western, 60@62½c; unwashed medium and coarse, 58c; unwashed do do, 57c; unwashed fine, 50c; unwashed dark and inferior, 45c; choice tub washed, 70c; good tub washed, 77½@82—*North American.*

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Spang, C. & Co., ore	60	Lewis, O & P metal	1
Graff, B & Co., ore	5	Rogers & Br., ore	2
Lewis, B. & L., ore	5	Cloman, C & Bro, ore	3
Dilworth, P & Co., ore	1	McKnight & Co., ore	3
Total			26

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & C. R. R.

Nimick & Co., me.	6	J. W. Porter metal	3
Hallman & H. metal	6	J Wood Sons & Co metal	6
Lewis, S & Co., met	3	Rogers A. B., m	2
Lower Union Mills	3	Lewis, O & P. metal	9
W Clarke & Co metal	7	Lewis, B & D. metal	1
Total			61

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R R.

Hallman & H. metal	6	Nimick & Co. metal	1
J W Porter, metal	1		
Total			8

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

J Woodsides, metal	1	Byers, McC & Co. m	1
Brown & Co. metal	1		
Total			2

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 24, 1872.

Trade has been very dull all week, but it is hoped, as stagnation has prevailed all winter, that there will be a good spring and summer trade. Crude is weak and very dull; Parker, $4.52 on spot; $3.47½ seller March, and $3.45 seller to July. There were some sales during the week of buyer's option until July at $4.00, and, if we do not mistake, buyers are still in the field at this figure. Refined is reported steady, with considerable inquiry; spot or February, 21¾; March, 22¾; April, 23; May and June, 24.

The "Iron Improvement Company" is causing considerable discussion in oil circles, and, notwithstanding there has been a good deal of inquiry made in regard to the matter, as yet but little seems to be known definitely about it. It is rumored that a number of Cleveland refiners have or are about to dispose of their works to this company, or "ring," as it is termed, but we cannot vouch for the correctness of these reports and give them for what they are worth.

Receipts Crude this week, 26,549 bbls; last week, 18,463; January 1st to date, 148,047; same time last year, 83,905. Exports refined this week, 11,124; last week, 9,616; January 1st to date, 85,584; same time last year, 66,453.

OIL SHIPPED AND RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Vesta O W account H McKelvy	80
Crystal O W account J Bushnell	160
National O W account J Bushnell	200
Standard O W account B S Duncan	684
National O W account L P Tack	464
Coolspring Lubricating and L P Tack	466
Peerless O W account B S Duncan	7
Standard O W account T P Miller	204
H W C Davies account J Clarke	154
Sterling O W account Fisher & H	455
Riverside O W, account Leut & P	80
Total	3,210

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Livingston Bros, 150 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.	
Standard Oil Co, 360 bbls ref oil to Warden F & Co., Phila.	
National Oil., 517 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.	
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 414 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.	
Wormser, Myers & Co. 202 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.	
Fawcett, L & S, 260 bbls ref oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.	
Wm. McKelvy & Co. 523 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.	
D Bly & Co. 92 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co. Phila.	
D Bly & Co. 105 bbls ref oil to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.	
John Spear & Co., 55 bbls refined oil to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.	
Lockhart, F & Co. 52 bbls ref oil to Wood, Morrell & Co., Johnstown, Pa.	
Total	2,687 bbls

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK.—The market for Scotch Pig remains rather dull, and the demand, being confined to such parcels as are required to supply the immediate wants of the trade; but the supply on spot is large, and full prices are maintained. Sales have been made of 800 tons Langloan, in lots, on private terms, the market closing firm at 30½@31c. Wheat steady; No. 2 spring in store at $1.56; No. 1 spring $1.60@ 1.61; winter red western $1.69@1.70; amber $1.73@1.75; prime white western $1.81. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull but unchanged; new western mixed steady at 70¾; Oats dull; western in store and delivered 38@39c; white Ohio 34@35½c. Eggs scarce and firmer at 30@38c. Hops quiet; in store 25@35c; eastern and western 35@50c; yearling 12@28c; foreign 60@80c. Leather less active and steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayers and Rio 23@25c; California, 26@27c; Orinoco, 24@25c; and very firm; unwashed 47@52c; pulled 50c; fall clip California, 37@40c. Coffee nominal. Sugar dull; refined 9¾@9¾c; raws 9@ 9¼c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 50@60c. Rice quiet at 8@8¾c. Crude petroleum 19@ 19½c; refined 34c. Turpentine held firmly at 48c. Pork and beef unchanged. Dressed hogs quiet and steady at $5.87. Middles steady; Lard quiet and steady; 9¾@9¾c for prime steam; 9¾@9¾c; kettle 9¾. Butter quiet at 19@32c. Cheese firm at 12@16c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot lake active; 24¾@25½c. Iron: Scotch pig quiet at $ 7.00@24.00; United States pig in good request at $ 24.00@34.00; refined and bar steady; American firm at $86; sheet more active at 15½c gold. Nails steady; cut $5; clinch $6.75@ 7.00; horse shoe 10@10½c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 24.—Market quiet and strong. The most important changes to observe is an advance in Pequot 9-4 brown sheetings to 45c, and in Pequot 4-4 to 50c in bleached. The Pequot 8-4 have advanced to 45c, 9-4 ditto to 50c, 10-4 to 55c; Cohasset 9-4 bleached are up to 47½c, and 10-4 brown to the same figure, being an advance of 2½c on the several brands. Telegraphic advices from Philadelphia report an advance in the price of "Star" braid to 9c, and the prospect is that all leading makes will be advanced to this price on Monday.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 24.—Flour firm, and on winter extra holders are asking 25c higher. Wheat active on speculative account, and prices firm and steady; No. 2 spring $1.25@ 1.26; No. 3 $1.19; seller March $1.25¾. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 39¾c; seller March 39¾c. Oats dull; No. 2 32@32½c. Rye dull but unchanged; No. 2 74@74½c for Feb and 75¾@74c for regular. Barley dull; No. 2 fall 59c for regular and 60c for fresh. Mess pork dull and lower. Lard dull and lower—demand was in making March settlements. Bidders, seller March, $12.45. Lard quiet and unchanged, 8¾c seller March. Bulk meats firm, owing to light receipts. Whisky firm; sales at 86c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 24.—Bagging unchanged; round lots heavy; hemp and flax 15@18c. Cotton dull; middling 22c. Flour firm and in good demand; extra family advanced. Wheat firmer owing to light supply; sales of car lots at $1.60 for white and $1.45@1.47 Corn firm; shelled sacked 61c. Oats in fair demand and steady; prime sacked 36c. Rye firm; sales at 90c. Provisions firm and demand all steady. Mess pork $13.25 on order. Bacon shoulders 6¾c; sides clear rib 7¾c; do clear 8c. Packed bulk sides to leer first week in March. Sugar cured 12¾c; plain 12c, packed. Lard steady at 9¼@10c. Whisky dull at 86c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling 22¾c. Flour firm; family $6.50@6.75. Wheat scarce and firm at $1.60@ 1.63. Corn firm at 46c. Rye steady at 90@95c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries and oils unchanged. Eggs firm at 21@22c. Butter firm at 20@25c. Cheese 16@16½c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork $13@13.25. Lard 9@9¼c. Bulk meats 4¾@6¾@6¾c. Bacon 5¾@7¾c asked; no sales. Hogs dull and lower at $4.90@5. Receipts light.

Cincinnati.

MOBILE, February 24.—Cotton dull; middlings 21¾c; net receipts 56 bales; gross 64; exports: Liverpool 3,473; coastwise 940; sales 300; stock 80,612.

CHARLESTON, February 24.—Cotton dull; middlings 22c; net receipts 92 bales; exports: Great Britain 2,096; coastwise 332; sales 400; stock 22,966.

GALVESTON, February 24.—Cotton quiet and weak; good ordinary 20c; net receipts 583 bales; exports: coastwise 1,067; sales 500; stock 46,934.

SAVANNAH, February 24.—Cotton: no demand; net receipts 1,892 bales; no quotations; net receipts 1,892; exports: coastwise 1,151; sales 150; stock 66,760.

NASHVILLE, February 24.—Cotton dull; low middling 21c.

MEMPHIS, February 24.—Cotton: full prices asked but no demand; nominally at 22c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 24.—Flour: market nearly bare; buyers awaiting receipts. Corn firmer; mixed 71; white 74@75c. Oats scarce at 50@. No bran. Hay firmer at $20@22. Pork: none here; to arrive quoted at $15.50@16. Bacon 6¾@8¾c. Cotton easier; sales 5,000 bales good ordinary 19¾c; low middlings 21¾c; middlings 22¾c; receipts 4,475; exports to Liverpool 3,559; to the continent 2,226; to New York 1,351; stock 250,680.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.—Flour advanced; Indiana and Ohio $7.25@8.00. Wheat firm; red western $1.60@1.62; amber $1.65; white $1.75@1.94. Rye and barley unchanged. Corn heavy; yellow 67@68c; mixed western 67c. Oats dull; white 54@55½c; mixed 53c. Provisions unchanged. Seeds dull; Timothy $9.00@9.50; flax $3.62.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 24.—Flour firm; double extra $5.75@5.90. Wheat firm; No. 1 $1.23¾; No. 2 $1.21¾. Oats steady; No 2 32c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 39¾c. Rye steady; No 1 74c. Barley dull and nominal; fall No 2 60¾c. Provisions unchanged. Seeds dull; Timothy $9.00@9.50; flax $3.62.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 24.—Flour firm; double extra $5.75@5.90. Wheat firm; No. 1 $1.23¾; No. 2 $1.21¾. Oats steady; No 2 32c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 39¾c. Rye steady; No 1 74c. Barley dull and nominal; fall No 2 60¾c. Provisions unchanged. Seeds dull; Timothy $9.00@9.50; flax $3.62.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 24.—Flour firm. Wheat a shade better; amber Michigan $1.55¾; No. 2 red $1.51. Corn $1.42¾. Oats a shade lower; low mixed 46c. Oats dull; No. 1 62c. Clover seed steady; Ohio $5.25. Hogs firm at $5.25.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 24.—Wheat dull; No 1 red winter $1.51. Corn quiet at 52c. Oats dull and steady at 42c. Refined petroleum steady at 22½c in car lots; 23@23c in small lots; crude nominal.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 24.—Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra $1.62¾; amber $1.51. Corn dull and lower; mixed 49¾c. Oats dull and declined; State 40c. Clover seed firmer at $5.62@5.75.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 24.—Tobacco active; sales 300 hhds common to good lugs at 6¾@ 7¾c; low to good leaf 8 to 9c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, February 24.—1 car clay, Hussey & Co; 25 cases matches, Diehl; 30 hf bbls fish, Johnston & Co; 100 hf bbls do, Diehl and Bros; 2 cars oats, 80 bbls flour, J & W Fairley; 1 car barley, Spencer & McKay; 1 car hay, John Rose; 45 sks peas, McCullough & Smith; 6 bdls rockers, T B Young; 2 bbls eggs, 1 do apples, J B Hulley; 10 kegs oat meal, J E Strickler; 2 kgs p barley, 2 do do wheat, Rogers and Brother; 1 do lewy & Bro; 19 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; lot butter, J J Pettitt & Co; 30 sks clover seed, W Welsh & Co; 12 bbls flour, 1 do do, 1 do do beans, Volgt, Mahood & Co; 24 oxdds tobacco, S H Baird; 2 casks molasses, J S Dilworth & Co; lot butter and eggs, Wood worth & Dewhurst; 2 cars oil bbls, C A Wormcastle; 42 bbls apples, 2 cars corn, P Duff & Son; 48 sks oats, W H Nimick & Son; 45 bbls molasses, J Flynn; 10 sks d apples, 1 bbl eggs, W H Graff & Co; lot produce, James O'Brien, 7 kgs butter, 1 bbl eggs, Armstrong & J; 1 car meal, Hallman & Hammett; 38 bbls apples, A H Cain; 35 sks ear corn, 98 sks oats, 1 car shelled corn, McBane & Anler; 2 bxs mdse, Wm Sumner & Co; 20 hf bbls fish, Seginyer & Yoskamp; 3 bbl exrs, S B F oyd & Co; 3 cars iron ore, McKnight & Co; 3 do do, Kloman, C & Bro; 1 car do, Dilworth, P & Co; 3 do apples, H S; 1 do do, Dilworth; 1 car oil cake, 1 do onions, J A Graff; 40 bbls starch, T C Jenkins & Bro; 2 cars lumber, J L Brown; 1 do do, Dunbar & Son; 1 do do, G A Mundorff; 10 casks p ash, Bakewell, P & Co; 50 bdls c rolls, 28 do slats, J H Phillips; 31 bdls handles, Logan, G & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 24.—1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 car oats, 3 cars hay, I Hippley; 2 cars ear corn, Johnston & McFarland; 1 car oats, M Steel & Son; 10 bbls oil, W H Brill; 8 do do, S M Hebron; 156 sks clover seed, 1 car hay, Spear & Glenn; 1 car cooperage, Halpin & H; 2 do do, Campbell, P & Co; 35 bbls h wines, J H Hespenheide; 5 rolls leather, Jappe & Weise; 2 bbls eggs, R Carson; 35 hides Jappe & Weise; 1 car nailfeed, E Snow & Son; 23 bbls and 100 sks flour, Geo McConnell; 1 car lumber, Alston & Son; 2 cars hay, M Well & Co; 7 cars oil bbls, Halys & R; 3 cars lumber, McKirdy & McGinnis; 1 car ear corn, Adams & Knox; 1 do do, M Steel & Son; 164 bales cotton, Eagle Cotton Mills; 60 pkgs, D W Huntsman; 1 car hay, Geo Stewart; 24 c tops, John Dyer; 36 bbls apples, John Herbert; 1 car lumber, Dunham, Saint & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, February 24.—160 bbls flour, 90 hf do do, T C Jenkins; 165 sks rye, W J Mellor; 4 cars shoulders, 141 sacks corn, Adams & Myers & Co; 300 bbls flour, Dani Wallace; 1 car hams, R Gwens; 200 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co; 80 sks middlings, Byers, McC & Co; 100 hf bbls, Shipton & Wallace; 20 bxs butter, 14 do cheese, 10 bbls flour, 3 do eggs, 30 do apples Loth, Son & Co; 3 bbls butter, J F Dravo; 1 car shingles, J O & R Benedict; 1 car oats, R H Conway; 30 bxs cheese, Watt, L & Co; 12 cook stoves, Robbins & McCune; 15 kgs butter, E H Myers & Co; 300 bbls flour, Dani Wallace; 1 car hams, R Gwens; 300 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co; 80 sks middlings, Byers, McC & Co; 100 hf bbls, Sh

HOME NEWS.

Incendiarism—We learn that shortly after the fire on Webster avenue last evening, reported elsewhere, an incendiary attempt was made on the stable attached to the River Shannon House, corner of Webster avenue and Tunnell street. This discovery leads to the belief that the burning of McKee's shop was the work of an incendiary. This suspicion is strengthened by the fact that there had been no fire left in the shop last Saturday.

Bad Mutton.

Saturday afternoon Mr. J. F. Bellstine, a member of Allegheny Councils, detected a lot of putrid mutton which had been taken to the market house and exposed for sale by one George Leppert. The attention of Market Constable Stewart was called to the matter, and that officer hauled the mutton to the river where he deposited it.

"Equalization" in the Seventeenth Ward.

A meeting of citizens was held in the Seventeenth ward Saturday night to take action in reference to the McCarthy bill, for the equalization of assessments. The meeting was largely attended and the proceedings consisted of the passage of a series of resolutions endorsing the measure. A spirited passage of words occurred between a former Councilman and a present holder of official position which brought the deliberations to a somewhat abrupt termination.

Fatal Accident at Wellsville.

Harper Russell, an employe of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, was almost instantly killed at Wellsville, Ohio, on Friday. The unfortunate man had turned a switch for the purpose of shifting some freight cars, on a siding, and was on the back of a car on one of the passing cars when one foot caught between the two rails of the switch. He was holding on to the side of the car, having placed one of his feet on the brake timber, and endeavored to dislodge the other foot from its fastening. In so doing, however, he was unsuccessful, and the limb was literally torn from the body. Death resulted in a few moments after the occurrence of the accident.

Fire Last Evening.

About seven o'clock last evening a frame carpenter shop on Webster avenue, near Washington street was discovered in flames. An alarm was communicated from box 35, brought out the steamers of this district, and their timely arrival no doubt saved much valuable property from destruction, as the burning building adjoined a fine two story brick dwelling, which had taken fire before the steamers had commenced to throw water. The shop, a small one story frame, was entirely destroyed, together with a small amount of dressed lumber. The loss will not exceed one hundred dollars. The shop belonged to Mr. Wm. McKee, and was occupied by Mr. John McKee. No insurance.

The Ninth Ward Aldermanship.

"Benton" still holds his title and office and is Alderman Kerr to-day as heretofore. A decision was given in the case on Saturday morning by Judge Sterrett, in the Court of Common Pleas. It will be remembered that a number of citizens appealed to the Court to approve "Benton" of his municipal titles and emoluments for the reason that he resided in McClure township, yet had a commission as Alderman in the Ninth ward. Alderman Kerr, Alderman Lafferty and others were also included in the appeal. The Court, in the opinion filed, held that the Alderman in the Ninth ward, although residing in McClure township, yet had a commission as Alderman in the Ninth ward, and was therefore not necessarily required to be a resident of the district in which he held office, being in that respect specially privileged over other officials, as he was not a ward but county officer.

The case was argued about two weeks ago, and a decision reserved.

In deciding on Saturday, the Court held that the view taken by the defendant was correct—that he was a county officer and as such not required to reside in the district in which he was elected to preside.

Discharging Orders.

It is commendable in an officer to strictly carry out the instructions of his superiors. Cupples, the presiding genius at the Central Station House, according to his statement, had orders from the Mayor to admit nobody to that sweet-scented place during Friday night and Saturday morning. Despite their frantic endeavors to "learn the particulars" were gruffly informed that they "could'nt come in." In toto, if the Captain obeyed any other order, he was performing his duty. But Saturday morning, when a reporter applied for admittance he was decidedly by the Captain said his orders were to admit none but officers. The reporter gazed longingly into the precincts of the prison, and there discovered, prominent among the officers, a beardless youth, who certainly had no business to be there, and who, for aught certain was not there by the Mayor's consent as he takes a fatherly interest in the young man's welfare, and would not be pleased at the action of Cupples in admitting him to that place just at a time when it is rapidly swarming with "street walkers." Did Cupples disobey orders? If so he should be reprimanded.

Y. M. C. A.

The regular monthly business meeting of this Association has held in their rooms on Saturday evening as announced. The attendance was quite large, but not as many ladies present as usual. Mr. H. K. Porter, President, occupied the chair, and opened the meeting by announcing the 702d hymn, "Hark! Hear arise," which was sung by all present, Prof. Wm. Johnson presiding at the organ. Prayer was then offered and the hymn sung, all united in singing. The action of the Board of Directors in regard to Mr. T. K. Cree's resignation was also stated and resolutions adopted on its acceptance was read. After this the reports of the standing committees were given, all of which were encouraging and showed that the Association is doing a great deal of good. In the report of the lecture committee was noticed the names of the following gentlemen who are to lecture under the auspices of the Association during the present season: Rev. T. Beatty, Dr. James King, Dr. R. S. Sutton, Wm. Blakewell and Prof. J. S. Weyer. The committee on music also reported that two or three free concerts would be given before long in the rooms. Mr. Johnston gave a very interesting account of the meeting recently held throughout the State by Rev. S. A. Taggart and himself. Many touching incidents were related, showing the good accomplished by these meetings. The audience then sung "Work, for the night is coming," and Mr. Johnson sang "One more day's work for dear Jesus."

There was a short address by Rev. G. G. Westfall, of the First Methodist Church, Allegheny, on "Christianity not opposed to reason," which was listened to attentively. After the announcements of the approaching State Convention, to be held in the First Presbyterian church, commencing to-morrow, the meeting adjourned with singing the doxology.

Prison Statistics.

Our thanks are returned to Warden E. S. Wright, of the Western Penitentiary, for a copy of the forty-fifth annual report of the Inspectors in relation to that institution. The report embraces over one hundred pages, and contains statistics and information of an interesting character in relation to prison discipline in general, and the management of the Penitentiary especially during the past year. From it we learn that during the year there were received into the Institution 184 prisoners and 169 discharged, leaving the present population 418. The youngest prisoner is under 18, and the oldest over 80 years of age—there being but one of the latter class. Two hundred and six are from Pennsylvania, and the remainder from other States and countries. 259 can have served in the army and navy. 77 received during the year were orphans.

The Inspectors refer in detail to the matter of prison discipline and make many interesting and important suggestions in that direction, prominent among which is a statement that "a control, partly congregate, partly separate," could be adopted to meet the condition of all grades of prisoners, and that such a system would be found to possess many advantages over any single one.

The Inspectors also speak with especial commenda ion of the efficiency of the Warden, and refer with pleasure to the able services of the Chaplain, Rev. J. L. Milligan, which embraces notes of his observations while on a tour of inspection of prisons in Europe.

The Inspectors ask for an appropriation from the State for the current year of $85,150—$40,000 of which is for salaries and the remainder for repairs, completion of block D, &c., &c.

The reports of the various officers which are attached to the Inspector's statement, contain interesting details of the practical working of the Institution, which, however, want of space prevents us from reproducing here. In general, the whole may be summed up in the statement that the health of the inmates has been good during the year; that the result of allowing the prisoners to meet in chapel on Sabbath, and to have the privilege of an addition to the stock of literature in the library, has been of the most encouraging character; and that the management has never been in more harmonious working order than at present.

OUR REVENUE PAYMENTS.

Pittsburgh Compared with Other Cities.

The relative importance of Pittsburgh as a Revenue District in comparison with other cities in the land, may be perceived by the following statement, showing the receipts of the Government in some of the leading cities:

San Francisco	$2,824,940
Hartford	646,671
New Haven	356,938
Chicago	1,209,582
Quincy, Ill	1,253,403
Indianapolis	379,531
Louisville	2,095,384
New Orleans	1,753,740
Portland	210,176
Detroit	1,975,597
Cincinnati	5,973,661
Pittsburgh	1,972,842

This includes but the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny city, the South Side and the large territory adjacent, and almost inseparably connected in business interests with Pittsburgh are represented in the table, yet while our city thus takes a leading position in this respect, other towns, such as Portland and Detroit, have recently made appropriations for government buildings which have been erected within their limits, at great cost—though the revenue received from these cities is much smaller than from this District. In view of such facts our claim for new buildings certainly is in every way just.

SUNDAY LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Notable Increase of Drunkenness on Sundays—Who is Responsible?

Probably at no time in the city's history has the Sunday liquor traffic been carried on so extensively and openly as at present. Nearly every saloon and doggery in the city has its "back way," and in no part of the city is the evil of selling bad whisky more prevalent than in Diamond alley. Yesterday, during the entire day, large crowds of thirsty individuals might have been seen entering the little alley way leading to the rear doors of the saloons in close proximity to the Central Station House, under the very noses, as it were, of the officers at police headquarters, who, while they are ready enough to pick up the poor devils after they have taken in large quantities of the liquid fire illegally dispensed by greedy leeches, keep themselves no concern whatever about the men who furnish the liquor. On the contrary, they seem to regard the sale in such a light in the light of friends, in that they furnish victims for the watch house, and thus assist materially in making a large business for the Department of Justice to "common drunks." We would not be understood as intimating that the Mayor regards the illegal acts of these low keepers with a friendly eye, but it would be well if he were to show a disposition to check the Sunday business, which within a short period has become a great evil. The record at the watch house shows that arrests for drunkenness on Sunday are of more frequent occurrence just now than they have been for many months. It may be claimed that this showing speaks well for the vigilance of the police, but that argument will not go for much with people who are at all observant of what is passing in our midst—particularly in Diamond alley, near the station house every Sunday.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

Citizens in Council—The Old Government Buildings Condemned—What the People of Pittsburgh Ask—A Just Demand—A Delegation to Visit Washington—A New Custom House a Necessity.

Saturday afternoon pursuant to call, a large number of our prominent citizens, representing every branch of trade and profession in the community, assembled at the Mayor's office, Municipal Hall, to take some action expressive of the feeling of our people in reference to the great necessity that exists for the erection of new government buildings here, to afford better facilities for the transaction of the large business which devolves upon the Government officers.

About half past three o'clock Mayor Blackmore called the meeting to order and read the "call" as published, explaining the object of the gathering after which he read the following list of nominations of officers:

President—James M. Cooper.

Vice Presidents—Messrs. W. M. Lyon, A. P. Callow, A. H. Rose, H. W. Oliver, Jr., R. F. Smyth, John R. McCune, J. Harvey Jones, J. K. Moorhead, Joseph M. Brown, P. H. Hunter, Isaiah Dickey, Thomas M. Howe, Jared M. Brush, Henry Lloyd, H. M. Long, A. G. McCandless, James McIlrier, Alfred Slack, Alan Johnston and James Parke, Jr.

The gentlemen indicated were unanimously chosen to fill the positions named, and the organization was completed by the designation of the reporters of the press as Secretaries.

GROWTH OF THE CITY.

Mr. Cooper, on assuming the duties devolving upon him, said:

Gentlemen, I am highly complimented on being called upon to preside at such a large and influential meeting as this, although I would have been more pleased had some one better acquainted with the subject to be considered taken myself been selected.

Of the peculiar emergency which has indicated the call for this meeting I am not specially informed. There are, no doubt, gentlemen present who are prepared to exhibit the details of facts bearing upon the question, and to show the necessity for action now, while the attention of Congress is directed to the same object from other sections whose claims for the proposed improvements are no greater than our own.

It is nearly twenty years since the appropriation of $170,000 was made by Congress for the purchase of ground and the erection of a building in this city for the accommodation of the Postoffice, Custom House, U. S. Court, &c.

The population of Pittsburgh proper was at that time probably not over one-half what it is to-day. The growth of the city and the march of improvement have been rapidly advancing ever since, and many industry, before unknown, have asserted their importance by the magnitude of their operations, and to-day occupy buildings of large proportion wherever the name and fame of the Iron City is known.

Within two decades the manufacture of pig iron, perhaps more than any other, has been added to our great staple production of trenchant iron, glass and cotton goods, and many millions have been invested in the accumulation of the working capital of our great and growing city.

A "CONSOLIDATION" HINT

The consequence of this enormous increase in population and employment of capital in productive industry is that we have outgrown room for expansion. The surrounding country has yielded to the inexorable demands of trade, and a large district has been added and is now included within our city limits. And here allow me to remind you of the great disadvantages we labor under in our operations as this by the fact that this great community, for it is but a single community after all, including the two cities on the watch shore side of our rivers, is not consolidated into one great corporation with a population of 200,000 souls. Then we have to go, cap in hand, to the door, of Congress, with irresistible force and insist upon a proper recognition of our claims, when if we were united we would suit not only our present importance in wealth and population, but such as will meet our rapid growth and future necessities; such edifices as will not only comport with the demands of commerce, but will be a credit to the Government as well as ornament to this great city. Pittsburgh has a great future before her. Methinks the time is not far distant, when the tourist in his visits to the great manufacturing centre of the world, will no longer speak of Pittsburgh as a Birmingham of America, but he will now truthfully classify the two cities by speaking of Birmingham as a Pittsburgh of England.

ASKING BUT OUR OWN.

I refer to these matters to show that there is an urgent necessity for safer and more convenient buildings for the accommodation of the people and the government establishments in our midst. We are but asking that a portion of our large contributions to the public revenue may be applied to a legitimate object for the benefit of the people contributing, and if you please for the fortification of our city pride, by the erection of more ornamental as well as more substantial buildings in our midst. If the next investment of the Government be only a beginning ground and the erection of suitable buildings for the transaction of its business in this city shall turn out as profitably as the last, the proposed change will be a favor done, the people of the whole country rather than to us alone for if I am correctly informed, the site and the buildings now in possession of the Government officers here are worth at least three times their whole cost.

The purpose of this meeting is to take such action as will strengthen the hands of your Delegates in Congress in making application for a liberal appropriation for the proposed object.

There is no doubt your wisdom will devise the proper means toward the end desired, and the matter is now before you for the adoption of such measures as may be deemed suggest for the attainment of your purpose.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Henry M. Long at the close of President Cooper's remarks presented the following preamble and resolutions—prefacing them with the remark that he had prepared them in order that there might be business to be considered took myself been selected.

WHEREAS It is beyond dispute that the government building in Pittsburgh is old, dilapidated, dark, entirely too small and unhealthy; and whereas, the growing business of the city and surrounding country especially demand now properly be accommodated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senators and Members from this district be requested to urge the necessity for action in the matter at the present session of Congress, and to call the attention of Congress to the same object from other sections whose claims for the proposed improvements are no greater than our own.

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Resolved, That we approve of and indorse the action of General James S. Negley in endeavoring to procure for this district an appropriation by Congress for the erection of government buildings in this city.

The resolutions were received for discussion.

WHY OTHER CITIES ARE FAVORED.

Mr. Long called attention to the fact that other cities much smaller in size had been more favored in regard to Government buildings than Pittsburgh. He referred to the returns from which were insignificant in comparison with our city, had a handsome marble building costing about $100,000. Recently, Quincy, Illinois, a city which returned but a small amount in the shape of revenue, had secured an appropriation for new Government buildings, and other cities in other parts of the land were equally favored.

It was not the fault of our representative, Gen. Negley, that Pittsburgh was not among the fortunate class. It was the fault of the apathy of the people; they had failed to ask for their just dues. Gen. Negley, in a letter recently published, had complained that all his efforts in this direction were nullified by the apparent indifference of the people. Congressmen from other districts, when they made a demand for like buildings were supported by the united efforts of their constituents, which explained the success of other localities. The people should take more active interest in the matter and show that they wanted a new Custom House, or it never would be built.

JUSTICE OF PITTSBURGH'S CLAIM.

The justice of Pittsburgh's claim could not be disputed. The present buildings were totally inadequate for the accommodation of the officers of the Government. The last Grand Jury that had been called in connection with the U. S. Court complained of the want of a suitable room in which to sit, and had in consequence determined not to act at all unless a better place was provided them. They were packed away in a dirty, ill ventilated, badly lighted back loft in the third story of the building, where there was not one convenience to render their duties anything but a decided discomfort. His Honor Judge McCandless, whose health has been a great measure, for the want of proper accommodations in the Court room—which was a dingy, damp and gloomy apartment, totally unfit for the purpose designed. All the officers of the Court, and all who had business at the Custom House made a similar complaint.

Pittsburgh further ought to have new buildings when the fact was considered as stated by Judge McCandless, that there was more business transacted in the district, and it was done more promptly too, than any other Revenue district outside of New York.

The speaker believed if these facts were brought to the attention of the people supported by the actions of the people, that there would be no trouble in the matter, and that Pittsburgh in a short time the city would have a new and commodious Custom House suitable to the wants of the District.

THE COMMITEE APPOINTED.

Dr. A. M. Barr moved to amend by increasing the number of the committee to fifteen. The amendment was adopted, and on motion the resolutions as amended were adopted.

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The suggestion was put in the form of a motion and carried.

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The Committee will meet this afternoon at the Mayor's office for consultation.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

In this court the session, which was brief, was occupied with ordinary routine business. The following is the

Trial List for To-day.

231. White vs. Ballentine.
199. Campbell et ux. vs. Weaver et al.
10. German Savings Bank vs. McGinnis.
15. Rees vs. Tomlinson & Son.
28. Jones vs. Sinclair.
9. Rose vs. Espy.
22. Welsh vs. Chartiers Valley R. R.
74. Gardner vs. Waring & King.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The hearing of motions and petitions of no interest to the public, was all the business transacted in this court—save the decision of the Ninth ward Aldermanship case which is reported elsewhere.

The argument list will be taken up again this morning—jury trials being postponed.

New Bacon.

Messrs. Dalzell & Townsend, on Liberty street, have just taken a superior lot of sugar cured hams from the smoke house, and are offering them to the public at fair rates. Give them a call.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

A Portion of the American Iron Works in Ruins—Heavy Loss—Insurance Adjusted—$75,000 in Pittsburgh Offices—$25,000—Other Losses—Many Workmen Thrown Out of Employment—Conduct of Volunteer Firemen.

At a few minutes before nine o'clock on Saturday night fire was discovered issuing from the rail and spike mill of the Mammoth American Iron Works of Jones & Laughlins, located in Ormsby borough, on the south bank of the Monongahela river, some three miles from the city. Although the alarm was promptly sounded, and prompt action was taken to check the flames ere they had gained any considerable headway, yet it spread with frightful rapidity, and that branch of the extensive works had to be abandoned to the mercies of the devouring element, and attention was directed to saving the more important connecting mills, nail factories and foundries, a whole series of them being clustered together. The employees of the works directed by the members of the firm labored most faithfully to prevent the fire from spreading, but were supplied with the apparatus and hose belonging to the mill and knowing how to handle them with proficiency. The Watson Fire Company of Birmingham arrived promptly on hand, but, if report speaks truly, as we shall afterwards explain, they might have accomplished more good by remaining away.

The fire swept the building in which it originated rapidly away, and communicated to the large foundry and machine shop which also fell a prey to its wrath. A dispatch was forwarded to this city from the mill where it originated, after supper, and all things appeared to be right, the fire was then entirely under control, and from all appearance, the ashes from which had been raked out at noon when the fireman left. It is supposed that the fire communicated to the timbers themselves a large volume. The Duquesne and Vigilant steamers were at once ordered out, and by Chief Bidwell, and the officials who accompanied them thither to render his valuable assistance in quenching the flames, he was informed that they had obtained good position and were ready for service when an officer of the Walton Mill, which was then in full blast, came down, with the attention of Congress is directed to the same object from other sections whose claims for the proposed improvements are no greater than our own.

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Resolved, As the sense of this mass meeting of citizen assembled in council from all parts of the Western Pennsylvania judicial district, that Congress should at once grant the necessary appropriation for purchasing or furnishing a suitable building for the proper accommodation of the service.

Resolved, That a committee of seven citizens be appointed by the chairman of this meeting in conjunction with his honor, Mayor Blackmore, to proceed to Washington and endeavor to the authorities at Washington and endeavor to have the wishes of the citizens in this regard complied with.

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MURDER AT A BAGNIO.

Probable Fatal Stabbing Affray at a House of Ill-Fame—Arrest of the Alleged Perpetrator of the Bloody Deed—The Dying Man's Declaration.

An affray occurred about eleven o'clock Saturday night at a house of ill-fame on Twentieth street, Twelfth ward, between two men named Owen Peter Corey and Francis J. Holtzman, in which the latter was seriously and probably fatally cut and stabbed by Corey. The would-be murderer, it appears, went to the house in question, which is kept by a woman named Margaret Gilmore, and knocked at the door for admission. His request was at first refused, but the fellow persisted in his demand for several minutes, when the door was opened by a young man, who, together with Holtzman, was inside. Corey at once rushed in, when a fight ensued between him and a man named Joseph McAfee, a friend of Holtzman. During the scuffle, the latter went to the assistance of his friend, when Corey drew a knife and cut and stabbed Holtzman in three places in the left side, on the abdomen, near the umbilicus, in the left side, and in the left thigh. The wound first inflicted is about an inch in length and of a depth sufficient to reach the intestines, which protruded from the gash made by the murderous weapon. The second stab was not quite as deep, as the blade struck a rib, and hence did not penetrate to a very great depth. The cut on the thigh is quite an extended one, but is not of a serious nature. As soon as he had inflicted the injuries described, Corey fled. The wounded man was conveyed by Dr. Duncan and by took fire, as it was feared that all the mill property would be sacrificed, together with the dwelling houses of the workmen, which themselves a large village. The Duquesne and Vigilant steamers were at once ordered out, and by Chief Bidwell and his officials who accompanied them thither to render his valuable assistance in quenching the flames, he was informed that they had obtained good position and were ready for service when an officer of the Walton Mill, which was then in full blast, came down, with the attention of Congress is directed to the same object from other sections whose claims for the proposed improvements are no greater than our own.

It is nearly twenty years since the appropriation of $170,000 was made by Congress for the purchase of ground and the erection of a building in this city for the accommodation of the Postoffice, Custom House, U. S. Court, &c.

The population of Pittsburgh proper was at that time probably not over one-half what it is to-day. The growth of the city and the march of improvement have been rapidly advancing ever since, many industry, before unknown, have asserted their importance by the magnitude of their operations, and to-day occupy buildings of large proportion wherever the name and fame of the Iron City is known.

Within two decades the manufacture of pig iron, perhaps more than any other, has been added to our great staple production of trenchant iron, glass and cotton goods, and many millions have been invested in the accumulation of the working capital of our great and growing city.

A "CONSOLIDATION" HINT

The consequence of this enormous increase in population and employment of capital in productive industry is that we have outgrown room for expansion. The surrounding country has yielded to the inexorable demands of trade, and a large district has been added and is now included within our city limits. And here allow me to remind you of the great disadvantages we labor under in our operations as this by the fact that this great community, for it is but a single community after all, including the two cities on the watch shore side of our rivers, is not consolidated into one great corporation with a population of 200,000 souls. Then we have to go, cap in hand, to the door, of Congress, with irresistible force and insist upon a proper recognition of our claims, when if we were united we would suit not only our present importance in wealth and population, but such as will meet our rapid growth and future necessities; such edifices as will not only comport with the demands of commerce, but will be a credit to the Government as well as ornament to this great city. Pittsburgh has a great future before her. Methinks the time is not far distant, when the tourist in his visits to the great manufacturing centre of the world, will no longer speak of Pittsburgh as a Birmingham of America, but he will now truthfully classify the two cities by speaking of Birmingham as a Pittsburgh of England.

ASKING BUT OUR OWN.

I refer to these matters to show that there is an urgent necessity for safer and more convenient buildings for the accommodation of the people and the government establishments in our midst. We are but asking that a portion of our large contributions to the public revenue may be applied to a legitimate object for the benefit of the people contributing, and if you please for the fortification of our city pride, by the erection of more ornamental as well as more substantial buildings in our midst. If the next investment of the Government be only a beginning ground and the erection of suitable buildings for the transaction of its business in this city shall turn out as profitably as the last, the proposed change will be a favor done, the people of the whole country rather than to us alone for if I am correctly informed, the site and the buildings now in possession of the Government officers here are worth at least three times their whole cost.

The purpose of this meeting is to take such action as will strengthen the hands of your Delegates in Congress in making application for a liberal appropriation for the proposed object.

There is no doubt your wisdom will devise the proper means toward the end desired, and the matter is now before you for the adoption of such measures as may be deemed suggest for the attainment of your purpose.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Henry M. Long at the close of President Cooper's remarks presented the following preamble and resolutions—prefacing them with the remark that he had prepared them in order that there might be business to be considered took myself been selected.

WHEREAS It is beyond dispute that the government building in Pittsburgh is old, dilapidated, dark, entirely too small and unhealthy; and whereas, the growing business of the city and surrounding country especially demand now properly be accommodated; therefore, be it

Resolved, As the sense of this mass meeting of citizen assembled in council from all parts of the Western Pennsylvania judicial district, that Congress should at once grant the necessary appropriation for purchasing or furnishing a suitable building for the proper accommodation of the service.

Resolved, That a committee of seven citizens be appointed by the chairman of this meeting in conjunction with his honor, Mayor Blackmore, to proceed to Washington and endeavor to the authorities at Washington and endeavor to have the wishes of the citizens in this regard complied with.

Resolved, That the representatives in Congress from Western Pennsylvania, be requested to take prompt action in the matter with a view to carry out the measures proposed by this meeting.

Resolved, That we approve of and indorse the action of General James S. Negley in endeavoring to procure for this district an appropriation by Congress for the erection of government buildings in this city.

The resolutions were received for discussion.

WHY OTHER CITIES ARE FAVORED.

Mr. Long called attenteon to the fact that other cities much smaller in size had been more favored in regard to Government buildings than Pittsburgh. He referred to the returns from which were insignificant in comparison with our city, had a handsome marble building costing about $100,000. Recently, Quincy, Illinois, a city which returned but a small amount in the shape of revenue, had secured an appropriation for new Government buildings, and other cities in other parts of the land were equally favored.

It was not the fault of our representative, Gen. Negley, that Pittsburgh was not among the fortunate class. It was the fault of the apathy of the people; they had failed to ask for their just dues. Gen. Negley, in a letter recently published, had complained that all his efforts in this direction were nullified by the apparent indifference of the people. Congressmen from other districts, when they made a demand for like buildings were supported by the united efforts of their constituents, which explained the success of other localities. The people should take more active interest in the matter and show that they wanted a new Custom House, or it never would be built.

JUSTICE OF PITTSBURGH'S CLAIM.

The justice of Pittsburgh's claim could not be disputed. The present buildings were totally inadequate for the accommodation of the officers of the Government. The last Grand Jury that had been called in connection with the U. S. Court complained of the want of a suitable room in which to sit, and had in consequence determined not to act at all unless a better place was provided them. They were packed away in a dirty, ill ventilated, badly lighted back loft in the third story of the building, where there was not one convenience to render their duties anything but a decided discomfort. His Honor Judge McCandless, whose health has been a great measure, for the want of proper accommodations in the Court room—which was a dingy, damp and gloomy apartment, totally unfit for the purpose designed. All the officers of the Court, and all who had business at the Custom House made a similar complaint.

Pittsburgh further ought to have new buildings when the fact was considered as stated by Judge McCandless, that there was more business transacted in the district, and it was done more promptly too, than any other Revenue district outside of New York.

The speaker believed if these facts were brought to the attention of the people supported by the actions of the people, that there would be no trouble in the matter, and that Pittsburgh in a short time the city would have a new and commodious Custom House suitable to the wants of the District.

THE COMMITEE APPOINTED.

Dr. A. M. Barr moved to amend by increasing the number of the committee to fifteen. The amendment was adopted, and on motion the resolutions as amended were adopted.

Mr. King suggested that the matter of the appointment of a committee be left with the chair in conjunction with Mayor Blackmore.

The suggestion was put in the form of a motion and carried.

Dr. A. M. Barr moved that the meeting when it adjourns, does so to meet again at the call of the Mayor. Carried.

Hon. J. M. Hoch moved that the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Cooper, be made chairman of the committee to go to Washington. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

Later in the evening, after some deliberation, Messrs. Barr and Col. Cooper decided upon the following committee to go to Washington:

Hon. J. K. Moorehead,
Hon. J. M. Brush,
Hon. James P. Barr,
Springer Harbaugh Esq.,
J. Harvey Jones Esq.,
W. H. Meehling Esq.,
Dr. A. H. Gross,
Marshall King Esq.

The Committee will meet this afternoon at the Mayor's office for consultation.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

In this court the session, which was brief, was occupied with ordinary routine business. The following is the

Trial List for To-day.

231. White vs. Ballentine.
199. Campbell et ux. vs. Weaver et al.
10. German Savings Bank vs. McGinnis.
15. Rees vs. Tomlinson & Son.
28. Jones vs. Sinclair.
9. Rose vs. Espy.
22. Welsh vs. Chartiers Valley R. R.
74. Gardner vs. Waring & King.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The hearing of motions and petitions of no interest to the public, was all the business transacted in this court—save the decision of the Ninth ward Aldermanship case which is reported elsewhere.

The argument list will be taken up again this morning—jury trials being postponed.

New Bacon.

Messrs. Dalzell & Townsend, on Liberty street, have just taken a superior lot of sugar cured hams from the smoke house, and are offering them to the public at fair rates. Give them a call.

BREVITIES.

MARIETTA RAVEL at the New Opera House.

CITY COUNCILS this afternoon at the usual hour and place.

MISS ADA GRAY at the Fifth Avenue Opera House to-night.

W. B. Ross, Esq., of Allegheny was presented with a cane by his friends on Friday evening.

WEDDING GIFTS are now out of vogue. It is regarded as vulgar to make a present. This is good news to many.

A SINGULAR domestic complication has occurred in Syracuse, where an undutiful son has eloped with his father's second wife.

YESTERDAY, Mrs. Elliott, a lady of Allegheny, was thrown from a buggy while coming from Hillsdale cemetery and severely injured.

MIS